

Senate Defeats Kilgore Bill, Fight Goes to House

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WEATHER

Hot and Humid,
Scattered
Thunder Showers

Daily Worker

★★

Edition

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Latest Photos Of Marshal Tito Taken in Yugoslavia



Marshal Tito, leader of Yugoslavia's Army of National Liberation in the latest photos to reach this country is shown in a number of unusual shots. Top is the Marshal in a portrait study posed for newsmen. In the cave where he makes his quarters (center) he dictates to his secretary. Below at a game of chess the Yugoslav leader is well pleased with a move he has just made.



Between battles against the Nazi invaders of his homeland Tito takes a dip with his dog "Tiger" who is his constant companion.

ALLIED PINCERS CLOSING IN ON NAZI 7TH ARMY

'Wipe Them Out,' Montgomery Tells Troops; Nantes Taken

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 11 (UP).—A giant Allied pincers was closing tonight around the German 7th Army—perhaps 250,000 men—as American flying columns shot northward from Le Mans across the Nazi communication lines and eastward through the outer defenses of Paris into the enemy's shrinking escape corridor between the Seine and Loire Rivers.

As the Americans fanned out along a 105-mile front reaching within 46 miles of Paris and the British and Canadians tore new gaps in the German hinge position below Caen, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied

Bulletin

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Saturday, Aug. 12 (UP). — United States troops, in a new thrust southward, have crossed the Loire River and advanced to a point ten miles below Nantes, it was announced today.

commander in France, and past master of armored warfare, said in a jubilant message to all officers and men under his command:

"The great bulk of the German forces in northwest Europe are in a bad way. We are around and behind them in many places and it is possible that some of them will not get away."

ANNIHILATE THE ENEMY

Warning that the Nazis would fight desperately, Monty called on his "great team" of Americans, British, Canadians, Fighting French and Poles for a tremendous effort to wipe out the enemy.

Montgomery, calling on

Soviet Estonia Drive Squeezes Death Trap

—See Page 3

Urge Use of Italy Partisans

Togliatti Says Florence Can Be
Saved if Allies Utilize Force

—See Page 3

Taft Yields on Gag

Scurries to Cover After Wide
Protest on Ban on 'Wilson'

—See Page 2

his men to annihilate the German force, said, "let us finish with it once and for all and so hasten the end of the war."

The progress of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's rampant American columns striking toward Paris and northward to a junction with the British and Canadians below Caen was cloaked in official silence.

Headquarters hinted that one American wing had wheeled northward from Le Mans in a thrust to lop off German communications lines from the east and the Paris radio said the Yanks had advanced some 30 miles to the road junction of Alencon. That drive car-

ried the Americans within 40 miles of Canadian troops hammering the Nazis' northern hinge in the Falaise area and threatened to cut off all roads of retreat for four panzer divisions and supporting infantry still trying to split the Cherbourg and Brittany fronts in the Vire-Mortain sector 50 miles northwest of Alencon.

NANTES OCCUPIED

As headquarters announced the complete occupation of the Loire River strongholds of Nantes, and Angers, 50 miles to the east, reports said the Americans were charging into

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Taft Scurries to Cover as Public Raps GI Censorship

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—As the War Department barred from all Army camps a pen portrait of President Roosevelt in the Official Guide to the Army Air Force, public indignation mounted against the GI gag law put through Congress by Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

So strong was this feeling among the people against this fascist-like effort to block information from reaching the soldiers and sailors that Taft felt compelled to meet with Senator Theodore F. Green (D., R. I.) and Army and Navy officials on the issue. After the meeting it was disclosed that agreement had been reached on an amendment to

prevent the barring of political material in Army camps.

The pen portrait of the President, which caused the barring of 500,000 copies of the air force guide from Army camps bore the correct caption, "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy." Its barring takes place at about the same time that Darryl F. Zanuck's film biography of President Wilson has also been banned.

In meeting recently with Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, Taft had expressed the belief that men in our armed forces should not be permitted to vote since they didn't know how to vote intelligently. This attitude threw light on his own act in barring information on political issues from them.

GOP, Polltaxers Dump Kilgore Bill, Pass George's

By the Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A coalition of Republican and polltax Democrats killed the Kilgore-Murray-Truman reconversion bill late today and adopted the state's rights plan of Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga) after a week-long debate.

The George Bill was passed and sent to the House by a vote of 55 to 19 after the Kilgore measure had been defeated by a vote of 47 to 25 through adoption of a George amendment to it.

The fight for a sound reconversion program now goes to the House where proponents of the original Kilgore Bill will attempt to have it adopted instead of the state's rights bill.

The George Bill was adopted after the Senate had defeated a move by administration forces to recommit the whole question back to committee for further study. This motion was by Sen. Francis Maloney (D-Conn) and was buried by a 59 to 14 count.

Immediately after accepting the George plan, which was an amendment to the Kilgore Bill amending the original, bob-tailed George Bill, the Senate began considering minor clarifying amendments to the hurriedly introduced George amendment.

Today's lesson in "practical" economics from the tory viewpoint was presented by a Democrat, Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland.

Tydings assured the Senate he was sympathetic with the purposes of unemployment and compensation, but he called for "a more realistic policy" which would be "more helpful to the worker." He pointed to Italy as a government that lived for 60-odd years on deficit spending until it brought the rise of Mussolini and declared that here "we may find all this fine humanitarian program may do the working man more harm than a more realistic, basic program."

Senators Who Opposed George Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (FP).

—Here are the Senators who voted against the George "state's rights" unemployment compensation bill on final passage tonight as the Senate voted 55 to 19 for the tory measure.

Dennis Chavez (D-NM), Sheridan Downey (D-Cal), Theodore Green (D-RI), Joseph Guffey (D-Pa), Carl Hatch (D-NM), Carl Hayden (D-Ariz), Lister Hill (D-Ala), Edwin Johnson (D-Colo), Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa), William Langer (D-ND), Francis Maloney (D-Conn), Pat MacCarran (D-Nev), James Mead (D-NY), James E. Murray (D-Mont), Lee O'Daniel (D-Tex), Claude Pepper (D-Fla), Harry S. Truman (D-Mo) and Robert F. Wagner (D-NY).

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky who voted against the George amendment in the first vote, switched to the George side when the final vote came on the bill as amended.

The Maryland solon underscored his belief that the nation could not and would not finance such a program for unemployment compensation as is offered by the Murray-Kilgore-Truman bill. He said "you can't sell a 15-20 billion dollar bond issue to a country that is 300 billion in debt." Tydings echoed Senator Robert A. Taft's sentiment that "a continued policy of borrow and spend will paralyze the whole

economic structure," and said the Kilgore bill was putting "a loaded cannon in a bouquet of orchids."

In a disguised attack on war workers, Tydings asked Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa) if he thought "people who made big money now and spend it all, in the face of this talk of a reconversion period with unemployment, should get the largest of the government."

Kilgore, for his part attempted to eliminate the carefully cultivated belief of the opposition that his is a "\$35 every Thursday" bill. He showed on basis of Bureau of Labor Statistics figures that the earnings qualification would disqualify four out of every eight workers and the dependency qualification would eliminate three out of the remaining four, so that only one of eight workers would be entitled to the top unemployment figure of \$35 a week.

The co-author of the bill also elaborated on what \$35 a week would buy for a family of four or more persons, stating the items in clothing, food, medical expenses.

He said he wanted to speak "humbly" because "I cannot follow the logic of those who oppose this bill which provides such luxuries as one suit every three years or one winter dress every three years on the ground that it would break the financial back of the nation."

"At the same time they have been willing to set aside \$28 billion of corporate taxes . . . to be used to insure profits to these corporations at the handsome levels of the base period, or as based on total investments, whichever is the hand-somer."

Senator Warren Austin (R-Vt) shouted his opposition to the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill, charging it "increased the present monetary inducement not to work."



The President made a visit to the wounded one of his first "musts" on his Pacific itinerary. Here the Commander-in-Chief is shown chatting with a wounded Yank. A cloth covers the soldier's face because his family has not yet been notified of his injury. The wounded were removed from a plane which flew them from Saipan to Hawaii.

U. S. Takes Over 103 Truck Firms in Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UP).—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt has ordered the Office of Defense Transportation to take possession of and operate the 103 trucking firms of the

Midwest Operators' Association. At the request of Transportation Director J. Monroe Johnson, the President authorized Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson "to take any action that may be necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this order."

Nearly 50,000 truck drivers, helpers and freight handlers are on strike in eight midwestern states in protest against operators' failure to put into effect a wage increase ordered by the War Labor Board.

The White House issued the executive order providing for the possession and operation of the trucking-lines systems. Simultaneously, it released a letter by WLB Chairman William H. Davis recommending the seizure to Mr. Roosevelt.

Davis advised the President that the WLB had unanimously requested him to report that the labor disturbance involving the members of the Midwest Operators' Association

"threatens to interrupt the flow of goods essential to the effective prosecution of the war."

He further advised the President that the threatened interruptions arose from failure of the 103 members of the association to comply with the provisions of a WLB directive of last Feb. 7.

By United Press

Settlement of a four-day wildcat strike at four of the five Wright Aeronautical Corp. plants at Paterson, N. J., highlighted the labor situation Friday, but elsewhere in the nation approximately 65,000 workers, including 50,000 truck drivers and freight handlers in the 10-state midwest area, still remained idle.

Twenty thousand workers in four of the five Wright plants at Paterson voted last night to return to work, ending a walkout which began in protest against the rehiring at lower grade jobs of 74 workers who had been laid off.

Seven thousand striking General Motors employees at Detroit scheduled a mass meeting last night to take a back-to-work vote. Detroit had 10,400 idle workers as a result of disputes at General Motors, the outer drive plant of the Briggs Manufacturing and the Star Tool and Die Works, but a strike of 1,000 UAW-CIO employees at the Gear Grinding Machine Co., which began Aug. 2, ended Thursday.

GOP'er Would Aid Phila. Hate-Leaders

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11. — Big shot Republicans are going to bat for the "white supremacy" strike leaders. The facts we present below confirm the implications of Judge Welsh's charge to the Federal Grand Jury, that a political conspiracy to influence the 1944 elections lay behind Philadelphia's week-long transit tie up.

Philip Pendleton, local attorney, has "volunteered to represent the four" white supremacy strike leaders, now out on bail, when they appear before Federal Commissioner Norman Griffin on Monday. He issued a statement, charging a "gigantic conspiracy to railroad innocent men to jail." He asserted he was acting in the interest of civil liberties, without a fee.

He omitted to mention that he is an associate, with his name on the door, of one of the outstanding law

firms representing big Republican interests in this city, Montgomery, McCracken, Walker, Rhoads at 1421 Chestnut St.

ADMITS CONNECTION

W. W. Montgomery, elderly head of the firm admitted to the Daily Worker today: "Mr. Pendleton is employed by us."

"Montgomery maintained, however, that Pendleton was acting on his own in the 'white supremacy' case."

"Do you still represent any PTC interests?" we asked him. "I did represent underliers at the time the PTC was reorganized," he replied.

The underliers were the various companies which were consolidated into the present transit system.

Another member of the firm, McCracken, is notorious for his Union League speech during the last presidential campaign, when he said that

only paupers would vote for Roosevelt.

Pendleton's firm represents some of Dewey's leading supporters among reactionary business circles. Other local attorneys told me that this is the first time in the memory of any living Philadelphian that a member of the firm has ever volunteered his services for nothing.

ANOTHER GOP FIRM

Furthermore, Pendleton is a close friend of Sturgis Ingersoll, partner in Ballard, Spahr, Andrews, and Ingersoll, another big time GOP law outfit. Frederick Ballard is chief counsel for the PTC. Pendleton, the defender of the "white supremacy" strike leaders, was supported by Ingersoll when he ran for Congress in 1932.

Pendleton is solicitor for the GOP machine that runs the township of Bryn Athyn, Philadelphia suburb.

Pendleton for years a Democrat by registration only, resigned from the Democratic Party in June with a red-baiting letter, in true Hoover style.

He has threatened more statements in behalf of the strike plotters, indicating that the Dewey forces he represented who pretend to be "friends of the Negro people," are going to continue agitating in defense of "white supremacy" and for strikes against the war.

Meanwhile, as the Federal Grand Jury adjourned its closed hearings until next Tuesday, Henry A. Schweinhaut, special assistant attorney general said "we are now getting into the meat of the inquiry," and indicated the investigation will run at least three weeks, because "the picture has become much broader than it was at first." Troops are now guarding cars at night only.

Can Communism and Capitalism Cooperate?

Earl Browder comments in his regular column in next Sunday's Worker on the affirmative answer by Geoffrey Crouther to the above question. Crouther, editor of the London Economist, gave his position in an article in last Sunday's New York Times.

Sosnkowski Gambled with Warsaw Uprising

By MALCOLM McEWEN
By Cable to the Daily Worker

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Last week's rising in Warsaw under the command of an individual known as General Bor was a tragic political gamble on the part of extreme Polish reactionaries in London.

Stefan Litauer, former chief of the exile government's Polish Telegraph Agency, who in May was forced to hand in his resignation because of alleged pro-Soviet sympathies, has exposed this situation in the News Chronicle, London daily.

He very properly blames those responsible for ordering the rising because they did not synchronize it with the Soviet command.

It can now be stated definitely that the "rising" was ordered by Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, the near-fascist commander in chief, in person.

Gen. Sosnkowski is in London after a visit to Rome where he has been seeking to conduct anti-Soviet in-

trigues at the Vatican.

UNPRINCIPLED ACT

He ordered the "rising" without consulting either Russians, British or Americans. He did not take the elementary steps of first getting in touch with the Red Army commanders in order to coordinate action within the city with action on the battlefield outside. It is sufficiently obvious that he had no serious military objectives at all.

His aim evidently was to be able to assert that the people under his orders had made at least a "heroic effort" to seize Warsaw before the Red Army got there.

He evidently did not like the fact that the liberation of Warsaw will be the work of the Red Army and Polish forces outside and inside Warsaw—who work in closest collaboration with it.

It appears that he arranged for certain gang leaders under his control to "start something" in Warsaw. These gang leaders obeyed his orders.

The result was that thousands of honest men and women in Warsaw naturally imagined that the moment for a genuine uprising had arrived—the moment they of course supposed had been fixed after full consultation with the Red Army at the eastern approaches to the city.

These people genuinely did rise and did attempt to fight, suffering grievous losses.

Then Sosnkowski announced that the Allies were failing to send aid, that the resistance forces were being abandoned to their fate, etc.

Faced with uncontrovertible criticism, such as Litauer's, the Polish government-in-exile spokesmen who originally boasted that the uprising was ordered from London are now trying to wash their hands of the whole affair.

They pretend that it was a spontaneous rising by the people when they heard the sound of Russian guns.

This miserable pretense can deceive nobody. The intention of Polish reactionaries to make bad blood during the Moscow negotiations has been exposed to the world.

Togliatti Asks Use of Partisans For Florence

ROME, Aug. 11 (UP).—Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist leader, today urged fuller use of Italian partisan forces to hasten the Allied capture of Florence avoid needless destruction.

In a signed article in the Communist newspaper Unità, Togliatti said "thousands" of Italians were willing to get into the war on the Allied side. Their help, he said, would enable the quick capture of Florence and avert the destruction of the city's art treasures.

Togliatti, who is a Minister of State without portfolio in the Italian government, emphasized that he was not criticizing Allied conduct of the war in Italy, but that he was "surprised" at the Allied failure to make full use of Italian potential fighting strength.

"Our people want to fight to avoid these ruins, and if we are willing to sacrifice our blood and our sons in this war it should be realized that the devastation of our churches, monuments, palaces and homes is heart-rending to us," he said.

Pincers Closing On Nazi Army

(Continued from Page 1)

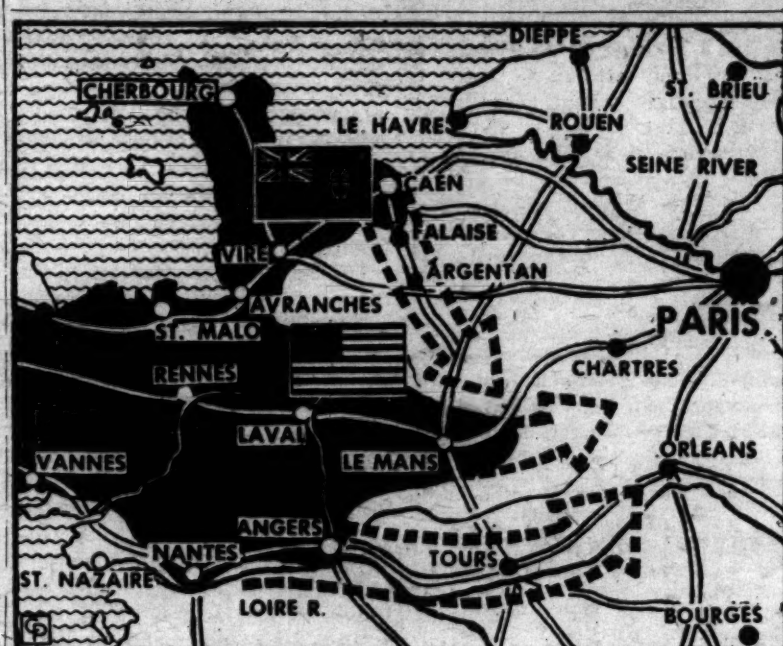
the Nazi bottleneck escape route stretching 58 miles northward from Orleans on the Loire to Paris on the Seine.

Unofficial reports said the Americans already had reached Chartres, 46 miles southwest of Paris, in a spectacular 70-mile lunge northwest from Le Mans and it was stated here those advances might very well be correct. Another column was reported bearing down on the historic city of Orleans, 80 miles east of Le Mans, capture of which would cut the important Paris-Tours-Bordeaux rail line.

Southward from Le Mans the Americans were reported striking toward Tours.

Southwest of Caen the British made a new crossing of the Orne River, won the stronghold of Thury-Harcourt and then drove three miles beyond it to within 11 miles of Falaise. The crossing of the Orne was 2½ miles southwest of Thury-Harcourt in the area of St. Martin Sallen and it appeared the British were opening a flanking attack to take stubbornly-defended Falaise from the rear.

Soviets Drive 15 Mi. in New Estonia Breakthrough



Fast-moving U. S. forces were smashing toward Chartres while other Americans occupied Nantes and Angers on the Loire River. These twin drives shape up as giant flanking drives on Paris. Troops which took Le Mans are reported to have sent their spearheads ahead so fast that they are now some 46 miles from the French capital. South of Caen, the 1st Canadian Army pounded toward Falaise to join the Yanks and smash the central anchor of the Nazi front.

Japanese Execute 3 U. S. War Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UP).—The Japanese have executed three American prisoners of war—a sailor and two marines—on grounds they killed a police inspector with a kitchen knife after escaping from a prison camp in Manchuria, the Navy announced today.

Basing its announcement on a Japanese Foreign Office report transmitted by the International Red Cross through Switzerland, the Navy said the executions took place in July, 1943.

It identified the victims as Seaman 1/C Frank Meringolo of Brooklyn, N. Y., Marine Sgt. Joe B. Chastain, Waco, Tex., and Marine Cpl. Victor Pallotti, Cranston, R. I.

Yanks Down Nazi Plane with Bomb

ROME, Aug. 11 (UP).—Second Lt. Lloyd Brown of Boise, Idaho, claims the distinction of being the only American bombardier in the Mediterranean theater who ever "shot down" an enemy aircraft with a bomb.

He was on a Flying Fortress raid over Gyor, Hungary, when he let loose a 500-pound bomb which smashed into an interceptor German plane below. It disintegrated in a shower of sparks. Ball turret gunner Sgt. Joseph Fletcher of Henderson, Tex., said the bomb hadn't exploded and continued toward its target.

More Generals Urge Oust Hitler

MOSCOW, Aug. 11 (UP).—Two more German generals, captured by the Russians, have joined the sixteen who from Moscow have appealed to the Wehrmacht to overthrow Hitler and cease fighting, the newspaper Pravda revealed today.

Maj. Gen. George Lindemann, listed by Hitler as one of the men implicated in the July 20 assassination plot against him, and Lt. Gen. Vokurovski published a facsimile appeal in Pravda that the "senseless bloodshed be ceased immediately."

Their letter said: "We fully agree with the analysis of the situation and the tasks awaiting German generals, officers and men."

"These tasks consist in making a decisive breach with Hitler and his minions, a refusal to execute his orders and the immediate cessation of the fight and senseless bloodshed."

"More than 30 German divisions are doomed to destruction as a result of Hitler's irresponsible strategy," the letter read.

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UP).—Soviet troops, renewing a powerful offensive in Estonia, have broken through Nazi defenses on a 43-mile front below Lake Pskov and advanced as much as 15 miles, Moscow announced tonight as Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's army was advanced west of Krustpils and seized more than 50 towns and settlements. The Moscow radio said that Soviet troops had reached the approaches of the great Latvian rail town of Madona and had cut all retreat routes to Riga for the Germans.

NAZI ATTACKS DWINDLE

Moscow's operational war bulletin indicated that great German counter-attacks were petering out as the Red Army brought its superior forces to bear in a final battle to smash German resistance in the east.

The great battle to annihilate the trapped remnants of Germany's Baltic armies swept to a new intensity as Gen. Ivan I. Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army went over to the attack west and southwest of Pskov.

Seizing more than 200 towns and settlements as they crashed through powerfully-fortified German defense lines, Maslennikov's troops broke into Petseri, 26 miles west of Pskov, and 51 miles southeast of the Estonian town of Tartu.

Petseri is the junction of the Pskov-Tallinn and Pskov-Riga railroad. Soviet forces also captured Meksi, 22 miles southwest of Petseri.

PUSH ON SIEDLCE

The official Soviet communique also reported the capture of more than 100 places north and northwest of Siedlce, on the road to Warsaw.

Advancing toward the vital Warsaw-Belostok railroad, the main center of German resistance north-east of the Polish capital, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Third White Russian Army smashed to within eight miles of the vital line by the capture of Kossow, 30 miles north of Siedlce.

The towns of Korytnica, 34 miles east northeast of Warsaw, and Dobro, 26 miles east of the capital, were swept up in the swinging Soviet advance that constituted a grave threat to the embattled city.

CAPTURE JAGLOWO

In a drive to outflank East Prussia to the south between its borders and the Bug River, Soviet troops captured more than 150 towns and settlements, including Jaglowo, 15 miles from the east Prussian frontier and the same distance from the Nazi bastion of Augustov.

Indicating that German armored counter-thrusts were diminishing, Moscow reported the destruction of only 50 tanks along the eastern front, after a previous three-day total of 497.

Some Nazi counter-attacks were made against the Red Army's powerfully-held Vistula River bridgehead northeast of Cracow.

GOP Press Hits Below the Belt

Apparently nothing is too low for the Republicans in the current election campaign. The GOP press in New York yesterday ganged up on our Commander-in-Chief for his trip to the Pacific, using the cheapest kind of partisan politics.

The Republican N. Y. Sun, with cloying sweetness, said editorially: "The country is naturally relieved to learn that his voyage thus far has been without misadventure" and then went on to declare that one of the reasons for Roosevelt's journey was because "whenever he feels overworked, or bored, or below par mentally and physically, he gets on a boat going far out into salt water and finds restoration and refreshment. . . ."

The World-Telegram attacked the Commander-in-Chief's war journey from another angle, but just as snide and vicious as the Sun editorial. The Telegram howled that President Roosevelt went to the Pacific in belated recognition of his "neglect" of the Pacific war zone.

"That feeling of neglect," said the Telegram, "dates back even before the war, when he sent so many ships to the Atlantic which they wanted to keep in the Pacific against Jap attack."

DIRTY PARTISANSHIP

The Republican Herald Tribune began its editorial by saying (tongue in cheek): "Without partisanship, the American people will be happy to congratulate Mr. Roosevelt upon his voyage to Hawaii." And, from that point on, the Tribune indulged in the dirtiest kind of partisan politics in attacking President Roosevelt's motive for the voyage. Hinting that the trip was made only for the purpose of election campaigning, the Tribune wrote: "Perhaps when the thick curtain of censorship is wholly lifted from the President's activities, instead of being drawn aside to permit a belated peep, the trip to Hawaii may appear in a different light. . . ."

It is interesting to note that none of these three Republican papers thought it was anything unusual for their candidate Dewey to expropriate a nine-car train, equipped with luxurious club and parlor cars to traipse across the country recently in a political barnstorming tour—when every car is badly needed for troops and public transportation.

NMU Nails Radio Cover-up For Dewey on Soldier Vote

Mr. Lunt Goes to Phila.-- Some Queries to PTC

A charge of "deliberate falsehood" was directed yesterday at Fulton Lewis Jr., Mutual Network commentator, as the National Maritime Union took issue with a Lewis broadcast whitewashing Dewey's record around the merchant seamen vote.

The union stated that on July 25 Lewis told listeners over 210 affiliated stations that Gov. Dewey had made arrangements whereby merchant seamen from New York could vote in the November elections "even though out of the country when election day arrives."

Branding this statement as a "malicious lie," the NMU demanded retraction in a letter to Alfred J. McCosker, president of Mutual, and forwarded copies of the letter to Lewis and James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

GIVE LIE TO TALK

There are no arrangements under the Dewey law whereby merchant seamen can vote while they are serving their country in the war theatres, the NMU pointed out. Nor is it possible under the Dewey law, the union said, for overseas members of the Red Cross, government employees, United Service Organizations or United Seamen's Service workers to cast absentee ballots.

Lewis, the union charged, told his listeners that "in the interest of truth" he had sought that afternoon to ascertain "the facts" in the New York State soldier vote situation. The facts, however, appeared in the New York Times that very morning in an exclusive interview with Joseph Curran, the NMU said. At that time Curran denounced the State voting law which requires that merchant seamen as well as USO and Red Cross workers, register in person and mail their absentee ballots within the United States.

"It is plain that Mr. Lewis was so blinded by his desire to aid Mr. Dewey's presidential aspirations that he could not or would not see the truth," the NMU said. Ridiculing Lewis' and Dewey's claim that the present law is "simple," the NMU told how on Aug. 1 four days after mailing, more than 100 ballot applications sent by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to members in the armed forces were returned as "undeliverable" to transferred servicemen.

In asking a retraction of the Lewis broadcast, the union requested that a union spokesman be given the opportunity to correct the false and wholly partisan impression beamed by mutual throughout the country.



Nazi sergeant surrenders his platoon to an American lieutenant after the Yanks had trapped the enemy near St. Lo, France. At St. Malo, all but the commanding general and a few followers have given up.

Big Negro Registration In Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 11.—Approximately five out of every six Negroes who applied for registration during the June 28-July 7 period at the Jefferson County Courthouse were accepted as qualified voters.

Registration figures, made public for the first time in many years, showed that out of a total of 374 persons registered, 122 were Negroes. Of the 149 Negroes who applied, 27 were rejected as "unqualified." No white applicants were turned down.

The high percentage of acceptances of Negro applicants points to a new day in the registration

fight in this county. In the past, though no statistics are available, it is estimated by local leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that only one out of ten Negroes who applied was registered.

The success is due largely to the pressure brought to bear on the Board of Registrars, who are appointed by the governor, by the Birmingham Branch of the NAACP and by locals of the CIO.

FAIR TREATMENT

The NAACP, under the leadership of W. H. Hollins, business man, sent a delegation to Dr. J. B. Vines, chairman of the board, asking for fair treatment. The delegation stressed the significant statements made by Gov. Sparks at a gathering of Negro church leaders in Birmingham shortly after the May primaries. Gov. Sparks said at that time:

"More Negroes should be on our voting lists. . . I have expressed throughout this state and in some instances urged, and will continue to urge, Boards of Registrars to reappraise their situation and to place upon voting lists those of all races qualified by education, by training, by intelligence and by character to vote."

Several days following the visit of the delegation the board refused to register Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, college graduate, property owner and taxpayer and president of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The immediate protests of the NAACP through telephone calls and a published statement in the Birmingham World, Negro weekly, brought results. Mrs. Gaillard received her registration certificate in the mail without further ado.

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Paul S. Lunt is the man who kept Negroes from operating trolleys in Washington and he was secretly employed by the Philadelphia Transportation Company to do a similar job here, it can be told today.

Federal Judge Welsh indicated, in his charge to the Federal Jury, that it should investigate the possibility of a political conspiracy to influence the 1944 elections.

If Lunt has nothing to fear from the facts that we are now disclosing, he will appear voluntarily as a witness. If Dr. A. A. Mitten has nothing to fear, he will disclose Lunt's whereabouts.

In Washington, Lunt seems to have made the grade—with the Capitol Transit Company.

DID A 'JOB' IN CAPITAL

I just tried to reach him there. "He is no longer in our employ," was the answer. But he is still remembered, and for a good reason.

A long mass campaign had finally forced the Capitol Transit Company to agree to employ Negroes as operators. It was hailed throughout the country as a great victory over Jim-crow.

Lunt, employed by the Capitol Transit Company to make a survey of their employees, prepared a series of questions on Negro employment. His interviewers queried the transit workers.

Angling the interviewers to inflame anti-Negro bias, Lunt brought in his report "it can't be done."

Lunt's "scientific" proved that it can't be done. It wasn't done.

The scene now shifts to Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Transportation Company, through its company union officers whips up the Negro issue to keep the workers from going CIO. The workers vote CIO. The question of Negroes motormen arises. The Transport Workers Union says O.K. The PTC says: Let's hire Mr. Lunt—to see whether it can be done.

LUNT COMES TO PHILA.

The CIO union checked Mr. Lunt, discovered his Washington survey, turned him down. They didn't want a so-called "scientist" doing PTC's anti-Negro work under guise of an "impartial survey."

The PTC then agreed not to use

Lunt. It never objected to the War Manpower Commission order, requiring equal hiring rights for Negroes. The PTC posted a notice on their boards, saying it was being done. They did it—and we know what happened in Philadelphia.

What is not known is the following:

Lunt had been doing a job for PTC for months. He was not on the payroll, who paid him is a secret. However for three to four months he had an office on the 11th floor of the PTC in the Mitten Building—the same floor where Dr. A. A. Mitten has his office. He was commissioned to do a research job. He finished it and turned in his report on July 21. He stayed on for a while, "settling his personal affairs," informant tells us.

I asked Mr. Crogan, of the publicity department:

"What was in Mr. Lunt's report? Where is he now?"

Why the secrecy? He agreed to look into the matter for me. He came back in several hours with this: "I can't say anything on it. Get in touch with the Army Information Office. They are in charge now."

The Army, however, only issues statements on what has happened since they took over Lunt left when they came in.

Why?

Why did Dr. Mitten secretly employ Mr. Lunt when it had been agreed with the TWU not to have him make a survey?

Was he working out the same kind of report on Negro employment that kept Negroes from operating jobs in Washington?

"So what conspiracy was Dr. Mitten cooking up when he was negotiating a contract with the CIO, while hiding Lunt? What was Dr. Mitten conspiring about when he posted a notice early in July agreeing to the War Manpower Commission fair hiring rules, while on July 21, Lunt turned in his final report?"

Was Dr. Mitten's conspiring to overthrow the CIO on the Negro issue, and then come to an agreement with his company union stooges using Lunt's "scientific report" as the door out for Negroes?

The answer to these and similar questions will throw light on Dr. Mitten's part in the strike plot.

Seattle 'Friends' Sponsor Pro-Fascist Argentine Speaker

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—For the second time within a few weeks, the American Friends Service Committee has appeared as sponsors of speakers who echo deadly fascist propaganda.

Santiago P. Marcario, described as a "young student" from Argentina, said here he was scheduled to appear on a program sponsored by the "Friends" later this month in California. He appealed here for "better understanding" of the fascist Argentine government.

Both Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Anthony Eden, British foreign minister, have officially protested the fascist policies of the Argentine government.

Gordon Hirabayashi, Japanese-American draft dodger, is on the payroll of the "Friends" in Spokane, Wash.

Hirabayashi's open sympathy with the sneak blow at Pearl Harbor was expressed when appearing recently to post bail in Spokane, he was quoted in the Spokane Statesman-Review as saying history will cast a "different light" on Pearl Harbor. And he is carrying on his work for the American Friends Service Committee while at liberty on \$1,000 bail awaiting trial on draft-dodging charges.

The "Friends" also sponsored the recent "Institute" where Maynard Krueger, Socialist, and Bertram Wolfe, notorious Trotskyite, echoed the fascist propaganda for a "negotiated peace."

It was reported here that both Krueger and Wolfe while in the northwest conferred with E. E. Benedict, secretary-treasurer of the CIO International Woodworkers of America. Benedict was recently unsuccessful in his attempt to use the justified wage grievances of the lumber workers to provoke strike action.

The July 24 issue of the B. C. Lumber Worker, official newspaper for the British Columbia district council of the IWA, exposed the latest attempt of Benedict to provoke strike action.

The union paper charged Benedict attended a meeting of the local and allied himself with a "small disruptive faction to undermine the local union and influence its policy to the extent of opposing the accepted CIO program of 'no-strike' during this all-out war period."

Second Largest U. S. Crop Expected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UP).—The Agriculture Department looked forward with optimism today to the second largest crop harvest in the nation's history, despite heavy drought losses by farmers in some east and central states.

Current prospects point to a total 1944 crop production two or three per cent above last year and greater than any other previous year except 1942, the crop reporting board said.

News Capsules

New Court Gets Circus Case

Five Ringling Brothers & Barnum and Bailey Circus officials were bound to Superior Court on technical charges of manslaughter resulting from the disastrous circus fire in Hartford, Conn., on July 6 in which 167 persons lost their lives.

Cornelius Warner, 45, who was freed last year on a morals charge involving the six-year-old daughter of Dennis Golden, 39, a Bronx longshoreman, was found beaten to death at a Bronx bus stop. The longshoreman was charged with homicide.

Out in Denver, Colo., the jury found the three Japanese-American sisters innocent of the more serious charge of treason under which they could have been sent to the gallows. The sisters' defense had been that they were not motivated by treason but by love when they helped the German soldiers, who were the principal witnesses against them, escape from camp for war prisoners.

After 25 years Justice James J. Conroy of Queens City Court, has finally received a Silver Star for bravery in action with the 78th Division in the first World War. It was explained that the original recommendation of his commanding officer, now Lt. Col. Haynes Odom, was "lost in transit."

An attempt by James Good, 19-year old Army veteran, to chastise his younger brother Jimmy, at the request of his mother, resulted in his being booked on a homicide charge. When Jimmy came in the older brother started to talk to him and took him by the hand. Jimmy pulled away and fell backwards hitting his head against a bureau and died before a physician arrived. The older brother told police he didn't hit him hard.

According to the weatherman there doesn't seem to be any relief from the torrid temperatures for east coasters; however he promised relief for the sun-baked midwest Saturday.

FEPC Wins L.A. Railway Pledge

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11.—A one-day hearing by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices Aug. 9 brought a promise by the Los Angeles Railway Co., local streetcar monopoly, to abandon its policy against hiring Negro motormen and conductors.

Under questioning by FEPC Chairman Malcolm Ross, LARY's counsel J. Stewart Neary admitted that during a typical rush period 127 cars and 32 busses remained unused in the car barns and garages. While the company sent grotesquely-painted streamlined cars rolling over city tracks in a vain attempt to recruit white platform workers, Negro applicants were consistently refused employment.

As part of the company's agreement to rescind its ban on Negro workers, FEPC said it would ask the War Manpower Commission to restore LARY's top 1-AA-1 manpower priority, revoked last March after the company refused to draw on available manpower.

Countering whispering campaigns spread by company officials that upgrading of Negroes would cause unrest among the white workers, president Roy D. McClurg of Local 1277, Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators (AFL) told the FEPC that the local members were pledged "never to discriminate against any fellow worker because of color, race or creed."

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Dewey's Colleagues in the Senate Promise America Only Hoovervilles

The Senate debate over the Kilgore-Truman-Murray reconversion bill has forced the reactionary bloc of Republicans and polltax Democrats to admit that Hooverism is all they could promise to America after the war.

Senator Howard Taft of Ohio, who wrote the "state's rights" bill that bears the name of Senator George, was most outspoken and clearcut in admitting that his group sees only a black future. Taft really elaborated on the outlook that candidate Thomas E. Dewey pictured to reporters last Saturday.

While Dewey predicted a "substantial decline" in production, Taft was more specific, declaring that postwar national income cannot possibly go above \$120,000,000,000 annually, a drop of forty or more billion from the present rate when over 10,000,000 men are in armed services.

HEAVY UNEMPLOYMENT

Taft admitted, under questioning, that his outlook meant heavy unemployment. But he bitterly attacked the Kilgore Bill proposal of providing benefits to those temporarily jobless during the reconversion transition. Taft cynically suggested that the wartime savings be eaten up by those made jobless. For him the "right" of the states to limit jobless insurance to the provisions of the present unemployment insurance rates is a far weightier right than the right to the "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We are still spending nearly two billion a month for war, but already Taft calls provision of pay for unemployed as "extravagant" and "leading to state socialism."

GOP POLICY

The Ohio Senator did some figuring on the assumption that there would be tremendous unemployment and estimated that the Kilgore Bill program might cost seventeen billion annually. But he wasn't disturbed at all when Senator Murray pointed out that the "carry back" provision in the tax law guaranteeing corporations pre-war profits for the first two postwar years, may cost the U. S. Treasury as

much as twenty-eight billion dollars.

Senator Vandenberg was equally specific in making sure that the George Bill gives no encouragement of Federal aid to states if their jobless fund is drained. He complained that under the Kilgore Bill a "state could simply wipe out its unemployment fund and just check the whole bill to poor old Uncle Sam."

Senator Murray called the shot in plain words when he tore into Vandenberg. The only difference between the line of George Bill backers and Herbert Hoovers, he said, is that "instead of having Hoovervilles we would have Deweyvilles."

Both Murray and Pepper envisioned new "apple selling days" and bonus marchers if Hoover's men of 1944 win next November. They and others who supported their side, pointed out that behind the Kilgore Bill is the perspective of an advancing economy with full employment and utilization of all the productive resources. They also countered the attitude of contempt against labor that Taft, Vandenberg and others voiced on the Senate floor in opposition to advisory councils with labor upon them.

LEARNED NOTHING

The Senate debate should prove very enlightening to the whole country. There was, surprisingly, little double talk about it, so far. Any ordinary reader could gather from the news accounts that the party of Hoover has not learned or forgotten anything since 1932.

The debate is only a dress rehearsal of what we will have in coming months. Reconversion is becoming the overshadowing issue. It is the dominant thought in the mind of every worker, as well as among farmers, small and large business people whose fate will be equally determined by the path reconversion takes.

The plain talk from the Tafts and Vandenberg ought to spur far more vigorous support back home for reconversion as outlined in the Kilgore Bill. They have served plain notice what their George Bill means.

Urge FCC Annul Station's License

By BETTY RILEY

COLUMBUS, Aug. 11. — Thousands of petitions demanding freedom of the air were forwarded to the Federal Communications Commission today by CIO war production workers in Ohio. The petitions were circulated by United Automobile Workers Local 927 here, asking the FCC to reconsider its action in renewing the license of radio station WHKC.

WHKC censorship of speech by Richard Frankenstein, vice president of the UAW, was so severe that even "the voting records in Congress of one of the Ohio Senators and one of the Ohio representatives" was eliminated according to the letter sent to Ohio locals by the Curtiss-Wright union body.

While this speech and "other Local 927 programs have been censored, free rein is permitted to anti-labor commentators broadcasting daily" by station WHKC, the petition states.

Blue-pencilling so drastic that the union broadcasts sounded like "Chamber of Commerce propaganda" aroused the airplane workers in Columbus. They applied for a hearing with the FCC and were granted one on Aug. 15.

The Kilgore Bill at a Glance

The Kilgore Bill would:

1. Set up an overall agency under which reconversion to peacetime economy would be coordinated and planned along the path leading to full production and full employment at decent standards.
2. Provide federally guaranteed compensation for those made jobless during transition, graduated to a maximum of \$35 weekly, depending upon earnings and number of dependents, but in no case above 75 percent of regular earnings.
3. Provide transportation expenses up to \$200 for families to return to their original homes.
4. Provide mustering out pay for veterans ranging to a maximum of \$1,050, depending upon length of service.
4. Establish an advisory body of representatives of industry, labor, agriculture and government to assist in the administration of reconversion.
5. Study labor's proposal for a guaranteed annual pay to determine if it would stimulate employment.
6. Dispose of government-owned surplus property along lines that would advance the full employment of our productive capacity, and not plow it under as opponents of the bill propose.
7. Provide a Bureau of Program and Projects to draft useful public projects to fill in where private enterprise lags in providing employment.

Kennedy, Palmer Drop Marcantonio Recount

Rep. Martin J. Kennedy, defeated in the 18th Congressional District Democratic primary by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Laborite, joined yesterday with Lt. Robert Palmer, USNR,

loser of the GOP primary, in

abandoning their call for a recount.

The deadline for a recount was passed last night with only GOP candidate Palmer's spokesmen insisting he would attempt to enter the race in November, this time as an independent, against the ALP candidate, whose name will appear on both Democratic and Republican lines.

In order to re-enter the race Palmer will have to present to the Board of Elections 3,000 signatures to a petition—all of which must be names of persons who neither voted in the primaries or signed other petitions—before Aug. 16. Political observers claim the GOP leadership will find it difficult to find that many valid signatures in the district.

The decision of Louis J. Lefkowitz, chairman of the GOP County Law Committee, to attempt to put Palmer on a so-called independent "Victory Party" ticket was seen as a move by GOP strategists to cover up, for the time being at least, the obvious repudiation of Gov. Dewey expressed in the Marcantonio victory and in the victory of A. Clay-

ton Powell in the Republican as well as ALP and Democratic congressional primaries.

Soviets O.K. RWR Aid To Poland Via USSR

Russian War Relief, Inc., 11 East 35th St., has requested and received permission from the government of the Soviet Union to ship American relief supplies for Poland via the USSR, it was announced yesterday by Fred Myers, executive director of the Russian relief agency.

The arrangement between Russian War Relief and the Soviet government, which was negotiated with the aid of the Alliance of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, will permit American groups to send relief supplies to Poland through Russian War Relief's shipping and warehouse facilities. Myers said this arrangement will provide no additional expense to Russian War Relief, nor will it in any way interfere with Russian War Relief activities, nor will Russian War Relief conduct any campaigns for Polish relief.



A British Tommy races across the road to get in close at Nazi snipers hiding in the house at Montchauvet, France. A buddy at lower right covers him from a ditch.

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Partisanship at Its Meanest

THE President's visit to Honolulu for high staff discussions with Adm. Chester Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur is itself a reflection of the correct war strategy which now opens up possibilities of a great Pacific offensive as the European war reaches its climax.

In Europe, Germany totters, although she is not yet beaten and hard fighting remains on all fronts. But the crisis of Germany, brought about by the United Nations strategy of concentrating on her defeat first, has dovetailed with our own two-year offensive across the broad Pacific waters. The result is that we are entrenched in Saipan and Guam; New Guinea has been reconquered; our B-29's are in motion from Chinese bases, and the stage is ripe for a thrust to the Philippines and the south China coast that would shake Japan to her flimsy foundations.

The master plan of the war is unfolding. As Churchill predicted, the interval between the defeat of Germany and the defeat of Japan need no longer be considered formidable.

Unquestionably, this is the meaning of the Honolulu visit, apart from its buoyant effect on the morale of the soldiers stationed at Pearl Harbor.

What a shameful thing, therefore, to see newspapers like the N. Y. Herald Tribune indulge in the fiercest and most flippant partisanship about the President's trip. Here is a paper that surely comes in the win-the-war category. Its editors surely know how much remains to be done on all fronts before victory is achieved. And its editors surely grant that the President's job is to lead the armed forces, to speed victory, with all other considerations aside.

And yet in yesterday's editorial, they consider his Honolulu visit no more than a summertime junket. They poke fun, laugh and jeer and toss the kind of poisonous spitballs of narrow and bigoted partisanship which is expected from a Gerald L. K. Smith or a Col. Robert McCormick.

Even the best of the Republicans apparently see the rest of this country only in their own image. Their candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, has publicly boasted of his disinterest in how the war is fought and how it ends. But millions of American families, the home front and war front soldiers alike, cannot afford such partisan luxuries. They go about the business of winning the war earnestly. Among these millions stands the President, the war leader who takes the war seriously. Imagine that!

The ALP Nominates

IN THE American Labor Party state committee meeting and its selection of candidates, added strength has been given the win-the-war campaign for the President's reelection.

The ALP particularly stressed the matter of national unity in the candidates it named, not only including the Roosevelt-Truman ticket but the veteran and able Sen. Robert F. Wagner.

The address by Secretary Ickes at the committee meeting was a masterpiece in indicting the pretensions and false propaganda of the Republican high command. With sarcasm scathingly to the point, Ickes blasted the scurrilous campaign against the CIO's Political Action Committee. The generous contributions of the duPonts to the Republicans—even down to little Felix III—was brought to public attention in a striking manner.

For the GOP apparently, as Ickes said, it is perfectly correct for a duPont to contribute \$5,000 or more to the Dewey campaign but a crime for John Smith or Ed Jones to give a dollar to a committee which is working for Roosevelt. This devastating answer in the Ickes speech is justification enough in itself for the widest distribution of that document.

Most effectively the Secretary of the Interior also put the spotlight on the record of Thomas E. Dewey. When Ickes was through, the Republican candidate was a little man indeed. Dewey's opposition to Lend-Lease, to President Roosevelt's plane-building program, to friendship with our great Soviet ally and his endorsement of Martin Dies were among the damning items stressed.

The ALP's participation in the 1944 campaign thus gets off to a good start. Now work and more work will be required to bring victory on that "E" day to which Sidney Hillman referred so aptly in his address to the meeting.



— Between the Lines —

Sumner Welles Wide Open

by Joseph Starobin

DIPLOMATS are never supposed to get angry, and when they do, they are not supposed to show it. "Calm, cool, collected" is the motto, and certainly Washington correspondents always admired that about Sumner Welles.

I recall those Department of State conferences every day exactly at noon. There in the second floor pressroom was Sumner Welles, standing at the head of a long black table. Precise, cool almost to the freezing point, and invariably self-controlled both in thought and manner. That was Sumner Welles, a sort of Cleopatra's Needle in person.

But you would never know it from his unusually torrid column in Wednesday's Herald Tribune on the subject of Argentina. It was an all-out broadside upon the State Department's recent denunciation of Argentina, and like most mortals when they get very angry, Mr. Welles left himself wide open.

I can't easily summarize his tightly-written column, but in essence he denies that Nazi activities in Argentina menace the war effort or hemisphere solidarity. He denies that the United States is actually consulting the other American republics in its present policy. He says we are interfering in Argentina's internal affairs by not recognizing her present government, which, he admits is "aping the most despicable and pernicious manifestations of Fascism."

But the key sentence is the following: "... only those who are wholly unfamiliar with Spanish-American history and psychology will believe that the Farrell government is either a front for Hitler, or anything more than a crude variety of Spanish-American military dictatorship, impelled by and responsible to, a violent recrudescence of Argentine nationalism. . ."

Welles Leaves Himself Wide Open

Here in a flash is the whole problem and a most indiscreet statement for Welles himself. His assumption is that the Good Neighbor Policy can unite the American hemisphere even if every variety of "Spanish-American military dictatorship" is permitted to flourish, so long as such dictatorships are not strong

enough to menace the physical security of the United States.

For 15 years, Sumner Welles himself managed our policy on this very assumption. The crudest kind of fascist and near-fascist dictatorships sprouted and were supported by the United States. Their real nature was glossed over to our public so long as none of them were powerful enough to jeopardize our security.

The crisis of the Good Neighbor policy through which we are now passing does not lie in the fact that we deny recognition to Argentina, as Welles believes.

The point is that the bases of Good Neighborly relations are undergoing profound changes in the course of this war.

Argentina is a proof that an alliance of the United States with the reactionary, feudal, aristocratic, medieval, anti-industrialization overlords of South America is no longer compatible with our basic interests.

These forces invariably all aligned themselves with Germany. And they proclaim their adherence to a German-Spanish leadership even after a United Nations victory, as did Col. Juan Peron in his June 10 speech. The United States can no longer appease such forces in South America. It could play with them in Guatemala, in Brazil, in Cuba ten years ago, in the days of bloody Gomez of Venezuela.

Argentina is another matter, and this is a new age. For Argentina is powerful enough, and so geographically situated as to threaten the conquest of South America. We cannot find a basis for agreement with this challenge, nor can we gloss it over by decorative conferences devoid of real content.

The Good Neighbor policy was progressive, not because it was actually realized in the past, but because it created a framework and established basic principles which enabled the new, progressive, reliably democratic forces of the hemisphere to regain control

of the destinies of each nation without fearing intervention from the United States.

What is really being decided in the present impasse between Argentina and the United States is the future bases of Good Neighborliness in the hemisphere. And that is why it is so important to resolve this impasse properly.

Our Policy Decisive To Future of Hemisphere

If we knuckle down to Argentina, reactionary and feudal forces will conquer in every Latin American country and the whole vista of an industrialized hemisphere in friendly harmony with us will vanish. If, however, Argentina's bid for power on her own feudal, fascist terms is defeated, then the progressive forces of industrial capitalism in the hemisphere, necessarily aligned with the working masses, will come into control of the most important Latin American nations.

When that happens the Good Neighbor policy will have survived its mortal crisis, and will flourish on a healthy and self-consistent foundation.

The policy of Welles is an invitation to the past. He wishes to perpetuate the hollow form of goodneighborliness, conciliating those typically "Spanish-American military dictatorships" which he knew how to handle so well in the past.

The policy of Hull is the precondition of a new basis for the Good Neighbor policy: democratic, industrialized friends to the south of us, with the power of feudal reaction broken.

I am aware that Hull fights for his policy on more limited grounds, on the immediate issues of the war, and we join with him in that. But the implications of the fight are deeper. It is these implications which govern our position and compel us to regard the advice of Sumner Welles as most dangerous to the ultimate, as well as immediate interests, of our country.

Worth Repeating

MADISON CAPITAL TIMES, nationally-known progressive daily of Wisconsin's capital city in leading editorial on Aug. 6, entitled **The Die-Hard Dies Committee**: In the warped judgment of Representative Dies, the fact that a labor leader telephones a White House secretary is evidence of some kind of a plot. . . . As a follow-up Dies names the two committee members repudiated at the polls and a reactionary New Jersey Republican, Rep. J. P. Thomas of New Jersey, to go after the CIO in a last-minute smear campaign.

Meanwhile, as these reactionaries are having a last fling, the taxpayers go on paying the bill for Dies Committee shenanigans. Somebody, to our way of thinking, ought to investigate the Dies Committee.

Special Election Supplement

The Decisive 3 Months

by Eugene Dennis
Vice-President, CPA
Associate Editor, Daily Worker

An abridged text of a report delivered on July 27 in Chicago to a midwest conference of leaders of the Communist Political Association.

I. Election Developments and the Outlook for November

America now enters the final and most decisive stage of the fateful 1944 elections. Most of the primaries have taken place. The national conventions of the two major parties are over. The Republicans and Democrats have chosen their standard-bearers and their platforms. The crucial last three months of the election campaign begin.

And this, the most vital period of the election campaign, coincides with the key and most significant phase of the war in Europe. It takes place together with the final assault of the Allies against Nazi-occupied Europe and against Germany itself.

This is to say, the conclusive phase of the elections in the USA takes place as the war in Europe nears its end; also as the war in the Pacific enters a new and more favorable stage. The successful invasion of France and, above all, the great and unparalleled seven-pronged summer offensive of the Red Army open the way toward an early and victorious conclusion of the war against Hitlerite Germany.

This is evidenced by the decisive and strategic successes of the Red Army and the signal progress of American and British troops, which, among other things, have brought about the developing disintegration and sharpening crisis within the Wehrmacht and the government of the Reich, as well as within the ruling circles of Japan.

The Nazi enemy is severely battered, demoralized and is on its last legs. Its doom approaches. However, it is not yet smashed. Heavy, fierce and costly battles still confront the United Nations before a quick and complete victory is assured.

THREE CONDITIONS

Clearly, the prerequisites for speedily ending the war, which is now fully possible, and for securing a just and durable peace, depend upon three interrelated things:

A—The speediest extension of the Allied operations in France, coupled with new landings, so as to fully synchronize Anglo-American military operations with the pace and scale of Soviet operations;

B—Consolidating and developing further the unity and cooperation of the American-Soviet-British coalition on the political and economic fronts, as well as on the fields of battle;

C—Strengthening national unity within the country in support of the government's war and postwar programs.

It is in the light of these great needs and national objectives, the fulfillment of which will bring an early victory and a stable peace, that we must examine the results of the Republican and Democratic party conventions and the immediate tasks which now confront labor and the nation.

GOP CONVENTION

In respect to the Republican Party and convention, it is necessary to note the following:

The Republican convention mobilized everything for war, not for war against Hitler and the Axis, but for waging ruthless, unprincipled and partisan warfare



Men of the sea gratefully observe some comely misses distributing war ballot applications in the Times Square area of New York City. These sailors know how they want to vote and why.

against the Commander-in-Chief and the government's anti-Axis program.

The Republican ticket placed at the head of its ticket Hoover's protégé, Dewey, and Taft's nominee, Bricker. The so-called Old Guard Republicans kept and strengthened their reactionary control over the GOP. The Hoovers, Tafts and Vandenberg, in alliance with the pro-fascist McCormicks, were and are in the saddle. They called the tune. They nominated their candidates. They molded the platform in their own image.

On the cardinal issue of foreign policy, the Republicans retreated from the program of Mackinac, which in itself was a compromise between the Vandenberg-Taft forces and the followers of Willkie. And this retreat was, and is, away from the policies of Teheran, from the Administration's program, as exemplified in the challenge to Teheran delivered at the convention by Hoover and Dewey.

FOREIGN POLICY

The position of the Republicans on foreign policy now represents a new compromise; a compromise between the rabid, incorrigible anti-Sovieters like McCormick and Hearst and those like Luce, who favor limited and short-term postwar cooperation with the Soviet Union and Great Britain. Both of these groups have found a wide area of agreement to foster an aggressive imperialist policy of American aggrandizement and domination.

Unfortunately, this coalition enjoys the electoral support of people like Eric Johnston, who are in general agreement with the Administration's policy of promoting friendly and closer collaboration of the United Nations now and after the war. Unfortunately, it has the support of many win-the-war Republicans who, while dissatisfied with the foreign policy of the GOP, are blinded by their partisanship and group interests, are disoriented by their opposition to the labor and social legislation championed by the Administration, and are frightened by the growing strength of the labor and progressive coalition supporting Roosevelt.

DOMESTIC ISSUES

The position of the GOP on foreign policy predetermines its stand on domestic issues, especially on the vital problems of postwar security and prosperity. By proposing to modify or scuttle the

agreement of Teheran; by proposing high tariffs; by advocating the abolition of price control and other wartime regulations; by rejecting the principle of the nation guaranteeing full employment; by opposing governmental aid to help stimulate private enterprise and production; by making irresponsible and contradictory promises to diverse economic and social groups; by championing a program of states' rights vs. Federal responsibility and coordination of essential public works and of social and unemployment insurance—by these actions, principles and platform planks, the GOP has come forward openly with a program designed to foster inflation and economic chaos, unemployment and insecurity. In short, the Republicans have adopted a platform to advance the vested interests of the most predatory and reactionary monopolies at the expense of the nation, of labor, agriculture and industry, large and small.

Finally, the Republican convention endeavored to don the mantle of guardian of liberty and freedom. Leaving aside for the moment its repudiation and rejection of the concords of Moscow, Cairo and Teheran—the guarantees of the freedom and independence of the peoples and nations—let us examine the position of the Republicans on democratic rights.

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

The Republicans cried out against bureaucracy and regimentation. They denounced the alleged fascist tendencies of the Administration. They took upon themselves to defend the rights of the Negro people.

But the Republicans were strangely silent on the rights of the soldiers to vote, a right denied and hamstrung by Governors Dewey and Green, and the majority of the Republican Congressional delegation.

The Republicans were silent on the role of most of their Congressional representatives in voting against cloture on the anti-Poll Tax bill. And by plumping for "states' rights," the Republicans would keep intact the rule of the Southern bourgeois and circumscribe or nullify the Bill of Rights.

In the name of "restoring liberty," the GOP proposes to usher into government a coalition resting upon the power of the Hoovers, Tafts and Vandenberg, of the America Firsters, of Henry Ford and William Randolph Hearst.

In other words, the GOP seeks governmental power for a reactionary combination which would aid and advocate the pro-fascists and the advocates of a negotiated peace, and would entrench their sinister strength within the party and the government.

ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN

Now, a few words on the Democratic party and convention. The Democratic ticket headed by Roosevelt and Truman continues the national leadership dedicated to speedily winning the war and forging a just peace. It is a ticket representative not only of the Democratic Party, but of important and wider sections of the camp of national unity.

The platform of the Democratic Party expresses the united position of the Democratic organizations and of all forces supporting it to execute and implement the victory program of United Nations collaboration pursued by the President. It is a platform based upon and subscribing to the agreements of Moscow, Cairo and Teheran. It is a program against aggression and tyranny and for the continued unity of the American-Soviet-British coalition.

With Teheran as the anchor point, buttressed by support of the international farm, relief and monetary conferences, and coupled with endorsement of the principles set forth in the Kilgore Bill, the Democratic convention advanced a domestic program to cope with some of the most vital postwar economic problems. It adopted points of a program to meet numerous questions affecting reconversion, postwar trade, investments, production and employment.

MINORITY GROUPS

On the basis of the ambiguous wording of the inadequate plank dealing with the rights of minority groups, it might appear that the Democratic convention yielded ground to the poll-taxers, to the Southern bourgeois on the question of the rights of the Negro people, and, therefore, on the issue of all democratic liberties. But actually such an estimate does not correspond to the real state of affairs.

The renomination of Roosevelt and the selection of a vice-presidential nominee who supports his policies; the adoption of a positive and constructive platform for winning the war and the peace; the convention's action in seating the pro-Roosevelt wing

of the Texas delegation; and, particularly, the continuation of the Roosevelt-labor coalition—all this will facilitate and continue to promote the rights of the Negro people, as well as the democratic advance of all the American people.

Two other aspects of the Democratic convention need to be noted. First is the positive and constructive role and influence of labor, which was unique in American political life and history. Labor, especially the CIO, played a key role in helping determine the national ticket. By its pre-convention activities it helped guarantee that Roosevelt would be the Democratic standard-bearer. By its last-minute activities it helped elevate Wallace into a position of national stature and political prestige, and prevented the nomination of a Byrnes or a Rayburn as vice-president.

LABOR'S INFLUENCE

Labor also exercised great influence in shaping the program adopted by the convention. And labor, AFL as well as CIO, has emerged from the Democratic convention as a more constructive force and as an independent political factor within the camp of national unity and the political life of the nation.

Secondly, the question is put whether or not labor and the people, the cause of progress, suffered by Wallace's defeat for the vice-presidential nomination?

The answer to this is a categorical NO!

It is true that Wallace, a staunch supporter of Roosevelt's policies and the leading choice of the popular forces, failed to secure the vice-presidential nomination. But it is also a fact that the nominee selected is a win-the-war candidate and is a consistent supporter of Roosevelt's war and postwar policies. This can hardly be judged as a defeat for labor and the popular forces!

Moreover, it is also a fact that Truman has added certain strength to the national ticket. His candidacy was, and is, backed by the AFL and will facilitate the activation of the AFL and the promotion of united labor action in support of Roosevelt. Likewise, Truman's nomination serves to unify further the Democratic Party organizations and to enlist additional conservative and middle class support in behalf of the President's re-election. In other words, it tends to promote a broadening of the Roosevelt coalition and base.

This, of course, does not mean that Truman's nomination has not created some confusion and doubts in liberal, labor and Negro circles. But this, in the main, can and will be overcome when it is made clear that Roosevelt and the camp of national unity have been strengthened and not weakened by Truman's nomination.

The question now arises as to the relative voting strength of the two parties and the forces supporting them.

On the positive side of the ledger the following should be noted:

A—The favorable progress of the war in Europe, which has been facilitated by the leadership and victory policies of the Roosevelt government. This is and will further influence millions of Americans, of all classes and party affiliations, to support the re-election of Roosevelt so as to guarantee the most rapid and successful completion of the war and the destruction of fascism.

B—The orientation and efforts of the Administration to help solidify the cooperation of the American-Soviet-British coalition

(Continued on following page.)

not only on the military field, but likewise to establish an international postwar organization for the maintenance of peace and to bring about international currency stabilization and a new system of international credits and investments for postwar reconstruction and expanded trade. This, too, will strengthen the electoral position of the President and of the candidates for Congress supporting the Commander-in-Chief.

C—The growing political influence of organized labor in the elections and its coalition with the Roosevelt Democrats in rallying broader sections of the working people and progressive forces in support of Roosevelt and the nation's war and postwar objectives. In fact, during the past weeks there has been a noticeable increase not only of the activities of CIO-PAC, but also of the AFL and of joint and parallel labor political action involving substantial sections of the AFL, together with, or alongside of, the CIO. The formation of the broad and influential National Citizens' Committee for Political Action will accelerate this process and strengthen labor's political role and cooperative ties with other patriotic forces.

D—The patriotic position of the President in accepting the renomination and his non-partisan approach to the central questions of this wartime election is serving to awaken and arouse labor and other democratic forces to the issues at stake. It is influencing many patriotic Americans of different political affiliations to develop the election campaign on a non-partisan basis, in behalf of men and vital war issues instead of traditional party labels.

VICTORY NOT ASSURED

These are some of the positive factors and trends which favor the election of Roosevelt and Truman, which favor the triumph of the victory coalition supporting the Democratic ticket.

But these in themselves do not yet guarantee victory in the elections. In fact, the overall political scene indicates that there is no room for complacency; there is not yet certainty of success. Rather, there is need to sound a note of warning. The anti-Roosevelt forces can, and may, emerge victorious in the elections, if the country is not put on the alert and actively rallied.

In this connection, it is well to take into account the following:

A—The latest Gallup polls, which, with all their inaccuracies and partisan motivation, offer a relatively fair barometer, show that at this moment Dewey is leading FDR in such states as New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Together with this, the wartime elections held in 1942 and 1943, as well as many of the 1944 primaries, showed that the Republicans polled a larger vote than the Democrats and achieved certain electoral gains. Secondly, the Republicans control 90 percent of the press, as well as 26 state administrations. And in practically all of these states, particularly in New York, Ohio and Michigan, the Democratic organizations are weaker and less capable of waging an effective election campaign than in 1940 or in 1936.

B—Next, and most important, is the fact that the majority of the nation continues to be artificially divided into two partisan alignments—Democratic and Republican partisan interests continue to divide the win-the-war and the anti-Hitler forces, still prevent a Willkie, a Saltonstall, etc., from entering into an electoral coalition with the Roosevelt Democrats and still impede the common action of organized labor and the progressives.

C—Closely connected with this is the harmful influence and play of vested class, group and sectional interests which infringe upon and jeopardize the national interest. These, coupled with par-

tisanship, lead important anti-Axis forces, such as those represented by the New York Herald Tribune, to make common election cause with the McCormicks and Kenners. These influence the Connallys and Rayburns to condone and tacitly support anti-Roosevelt and anti-war element like the O'Daniels and E. B. Germanys. These enable the Woll and Hutchesons to blind and confuse a section of the AFL membership from developing joint activity with the CIO and the Roosevelt Administration.

WEIGHT THE SCALES

Additional factors which up to now have tended to weight the election scales in favor of the GOP are:

A—The disenfranchisement of approximately 90 percent of the armed forces, over 60 percent of whom support and would vote for Roosevelt if they had the opportunity.

B—The shifts in the working population which have created serious difficulties for millions of war workers to register and vote, especially in the middle and far western industrial centers.

C—The economic strains and dislocations in our wartime economy and the inadequate provisions for coping with the current and future problems of conversion. These are fostered and demagogically utilized by the GOP, the Lewisites, Socialists and Trotskyites to stir up strife and strikes within the labor movement, to create dissension within the middle class and to direct this against the Administration and labor.

D—The position of the Negro people, despite certain economic and political gains achieved under the Roosevelt Administration, remains very unsatisfactory. This, coupled with the confusion accompanying the defeat of Wallace for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination, as well as the somewhat ambiguous plank of the Democratic platform on the rights of the Negro people, provide fertile fields for GOP demagoguery and for the disruptive activities of the Socialists and Trotskyites.

E—Mention also should be made of the confusion and dangerous prejudices existing among a number of important national groups within the country, particularly among the Italians, German and Polish-Americans regarding the status and future of the countries of their birth or ancestry. Not only the fifth column, but the GOP as well, is trying to sow suspicion and distrust among these groups regarding the policies of our government and allies.

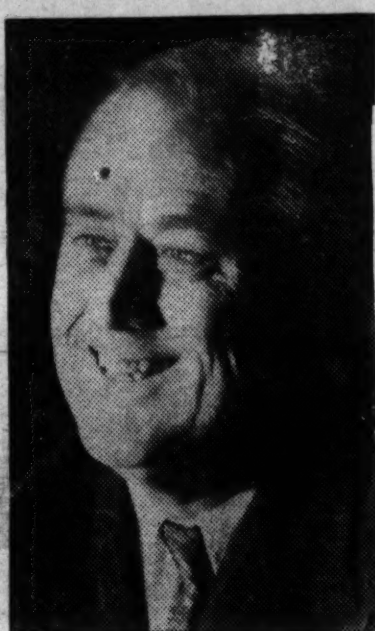
CAN BE CHANGED

It is clear that many of these difficulties and factors which now tend to favor the Republican campaign are not fixed nor irremovable obstacles. Many of these, are of such a nature that they can be turned into their very opposites.

But these difficulties and negative election factors can only be transformed into their opposites if the central issues are clarified; if the election campaign is really organized to reach, involve and influence these sections of the electorate; and, above all, if the win-the-war camp, particularly labor, pursues a firm course of national unity and non-partisanship.

II. The Key to Victory: A Resolute Non-Partisan Policy to Strengthen National Unity

One of the central conclusions which must be drawn from the latest political and election developments, including the outcome of the Republican and Democratic conventions, is the need of strengthening labor and national unity. Now, more than ever before, as Earl Browder has stressed, it is necessary to steer a resolute



President Roosevelt

course of non-partisanship in the elections, to work to unite patriots of all classes and party affiliations for the re-election of Roosevelt and the election of a victory Congress. For only in this way can victory be assured in November for the coalition supporting the Commander-in-Chief and the government's war and postwar policies.

In terms of practical election considerations it is clear that only a non-partisan election policy can succeed in influencing and rallying the bulk of the independent voters, who comprise over 25 percent of the electorate—and a most decisive part. Only such a policy can influence the majority of the Negro people to support the re-election of the President. Only such a policy can influence the thinking and draw into progressive political action the millions of new workers who have entered into war industry. And only such an approach can influence tens of thousands of the adherents of Willkie to rise above partisan considerations.

SPIRIT OF NATIONAL UNITY

No less important than such considerations as these is the cardinal fact that the most vital interests of the nation's war effort require that labor, the Roosevelt Democrats, as well as all patriotic Republicans, really conduct the election campaign in a spirit of national unity. This is a supreme necessity in order to consolidate the unity of the nation for the final military undertakings now being launched and for insuring the most stable internal political relations after the war. And this is equally needed to help strengthen the postwar collaboration of the American-Soviet-British coalition, for securing the peace and solving the problems of conversion and reconstruction.

Therefore, among other things, it is necessary now as never before to make clear that Roosevelt must be supported, not because he is a Democrat and the candidate of the Democratic Party, but because he is a great patriot and the foremost leader of the national interest and of the national coalition dedicated to victory. Roosevelt must be re-elected to insure the continuation of his leadership as the vital and successful head of our nation's military effort, and as one of the great architects of the American-Soviet-British alliance, of the Moscow, Cairo and Teheran conferences, which guarantee the way toward victory, a durable peace and postwar security.

On the other hand, it must be made clear that labor and the popular forces oppose Dewey not because he is a Republican, which he is—not because he is a fascist, which he is not.

DEWEY'S ROLE

Dewey is opposed because his election would bring into governmental power, reactionary and defeatist forces that would impede the prosecution of the war and the attainment of complete victory. His election, therefore, would adversely affect America's relations with our allies. It would obstruct the realization of measures designed to promote maximum production and employment after the war. It would engender unprecedented internal dissunity

and conflict and would aid the pro-fascists and the advocates of a "compromise" peace.

Furthermore, it must be made clear that the election of a Governor Thye or a Governor Baldwin must be opposed in spite of their personal integrity and win-the-war intentions, because a vote for them would bring strength to the Republican presidential ticket and, therefore, to the reactionary and pro-fascist forces behind Dewey and Bricker.

SPECIFIC ISSUES

In applying the policy of national unity in the elections, greater attention needs to be given not only to the correct presentation of general issues and to the organization of non-partisan committees of the Negro people, of independent voters, of Willkie Republicans, etc., in support of the government's victory program, of a Congress pledged to these policies, and of the re-election of the President, but also special consideration should be given to singling out a number of specific issues around which broad, non-partisan election movements can be developed. Among such issues are those pertaining to the soldiers' vote, registration, and the enactment of the principles of the Kilgore Bill.

For instance, in respect to the various campaigns now being launched to enable the members of the armed forces to vote, far greater attention must be given to organizing this movement on an all-party basis. The campaign for the soldiers' vote cannot be organized on the widest and most effective scale if it is projected and conducted simply as a partisan campaign to defeat Dewey and Bricker.

It is necessary, of course, that labor and all other patriotic forces should systematically expose the infamous role of Dewey and the Republican-bourbon coalition in Congress in denying the soldiers the right and opportunity to vote. But this exposure must be supplemented with the organization of a broad, national unity campaign to provide all servicemen with an opportunity to vote. If the campaign for the soldiers' vote is developed in this way, as it has been in New York, then it will be possible to enlist and influence substantial Republican support. It will be possible to cross party lines and to strengthen national unity around the Commander-in-Chief.

REGISTRATION

Similarly, in respect to the question of registration. Labor, especially the CIO, has, and is, conducting a fairly effective campaign in certain communities to register war workers. In some areas the Democratic Party has begun a serious campaign to register and get out the vote. These campaigns should and must be continued, supported and extended.

Nonetheless, it is already evident that these activities in themselves will not bring about the registration and voting of the majority of the non-registered voters, of the bulk of the war workers, nor of the passive, stay-away and undecided voters.

To secure a mass registration of tens of millions, which is so essential to bring about victory in the elections for the camp of national unity, it is necessary to supplement the registration campaign of labor and the Democrats. It is necessary to form broad, non-party committees embracing Republicans, Democrats, trade unionists, Negroes and civic leaders, which will launch concerted drive and community registration drives, and place the question of registration as a wartime obligation of all patriotic citizens in a fighting democracy.

KILGORE BILL

A different kind of issue, but one of great importance, which likewise must be taken up and developed on a non-partisan basis, is the urgency of mobilizing the widest support for the principles of the Kilgore Bill, particularly in support of those measures which provide for an overall approach to the problems of conversion and which will secure increased and

extended unemployment insurance benefits for demobilized war workers and veterans.

According to reliable estimates, some 21-3 million war workers will be displaced during the last quarter of this year, due to cut-backs and shifts in war schedules. So far, the Republican-bourbon bloc in Congress has stymied the enactment of legislation which would protect the demobilized war workers during the period of conversion. One of their motives has been, and is, to try and place the responsibility for this situation on the Roosevelt government and to create discontent and division within the labor movement and among the supporters of Roosevelt.

In the interests of the nation and the needs of the workers laid off, in the interests of reducing the difficulties and dislocations of reconversion, and in the interests of the elections, it is high time that labor and the progressives developed a real crusade to provide for the "human factor" in demobilization. Here, what is most needed is the organization of a non-partisan campaign and movement involving trade unions, government agencies, community and industrial leaders in support of the principles of the Kilgore Bill to insure full social security, rapid re-employment and expanded production.

NON-PARTISAN APPROACH

Before leaving this principal point, it would be well to consider at least two other aspects of the problem of how to most effectively apply the policy of national unity in the current election situation. We must understand that an effective non-partisan election policy requires something more than the organization of non-partisan committees for the re-election of Roosevelt, as well as for the election of Congressmen who will consistently support the nation's program for victory, security and a durable peace. It requires, among other things, that all win-the-war organizations employ and master a non-partisan approach and tactics. This is particularly true in regards to the trade unions.

There can be no question but that many sections of labor, especially the CIO, are displaying greater understanding of the need and importance of applying a policy of national unity. This is evidenced, in part, by the position of the AFL state organizations in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, by the program of PAC and the efforts of the CIO to establish joint action with the AFL, the Negro organizations, the Democrats, etc. It is evidenced by labor's united support in behalf of such Republicans as Burdick, Welch, Bennett, etc.

However, it must be stated that not only the AFL, but also even the most progressive wing of organized labor, the CIO, has not yet freed itself from partisanship in its election activity. Labor as a whole has not yet succeeded in presenting and furthering its election program, which champions the national interests and victory, as a non-partisan matter, as a question of strengthening national unity.

NARROW CONSIDERATIONS

In matters of sponsoring, selecting and endorsing congressional and local candidates, in questions concerning the organization and official leadership of various public campaigns, electoral and otherwise, the CIO and PAC, as well as the AFL, in many instances, do not yet evidence the necessary statesmanship, understanding and initiative to forge the broadest labor and national unity. Frequently many CIO and AFL organizations and leaders are too concerned with narrow considerations of prestige and organizational control. They often confuse the basic question of strengthening labor's political influence and positions with that of capturing posts, securing nominations and dominating committees.

They often fail to see that, by broadening and sharing leadership with labor's allies and collaborators, labor's own welfare and strength, (Continued on following page.)

as well as the national interest, can and will be advanced.

Moreover, quite frequently when representatives of labor or pro-labor candidates are nominated, the trade unions wage a narrow and sectarian labor campaign in their behalf, primarily on the basis of calling for the election of labor and pro-labor candidates. Labor often loses sight of the fact that the nominees who are trade unionists are the representatives and candidates of the nation, the community and a consistent victory program, that precisely as trade unionists they can most loyally and effectively serve the interests of the nation at war and in peace.

Clearly, to apply effectively and fully a policy of non-partisanship, of genuine national unity, it is necessary to understand that more is required than a non-party approach.

Labor, for instance, must rise above narrow, partisan, trade union interests and considerations. Labor, in its own interests and that of the nation and victory, must understand that narrow, one-sided labor political action, will divide labor's ranks and repel and frighten labor's win-the-war and postwar allies.

This basic lesson and tactic need to be learned and mastered everywhere, especially by some of the CIO forces in New York, Michigan, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. This will enable the CIO and PAC, and the pro-Roosevelt forces in the AFL, to strengthen labor's political role and influence and to extend rapidly the joint and parallel political activities of the CIO, AFL and RE Brotherhoods. It will enable labor to establish closer working relations and cooperative ties with the Roosevelt Democrats, Willkie Republicans, with the Negro people, the veterans' and women's organizations, and with the fraternal and nationality groups.

GOP SUPPORTERS

Finally on this point, on the concrete application of the policy of national unity in the elections, the question is posed: is it still correct or possible for labor and the people to follow a policy of national unity in view of the fact that the largest aggregations of finance and industrial capital are supporting the Republican presidential ticket?

Time does not permit a full and comprehensive answer to this important question. Therefore, I would like to confine my remarks to certain limited aspects of the problem.

In approaching this question, it is necessary to remember, first of all, that influential and powerful monopoly and financial interests, such as are represented by Stettinius, Taylor and Baruch, Lehman and Nathan Strauss, not only support the government's victory program, but are part of the Roosevelt Administration. This is a fact. And existing collaboration with these sections of Big Business in support of the government's victory policies can and must be continued.

Secondly, it should be borne in mind that the Democratic Party, which rests upon and is influenced by labor's support and growing influence within the Administration and within the Democratic Party itself, is composed of a coalition which embraces powerful financial, industrial and sectional group interests, as well as a series of local and state machines having vested financial and partisan interests. The Democratic Party as a whole is not yet a people's party. It is a bourgeois party—albeit a liberal-bourgeois party—pledged to the government's war and postwar policies, and subject to the influence of labor and the political realignments in the country.

CLOSE COOPERATION

It is a fact that labor is co-operating with the Democratic Party nationally and with those win-the-war sections of capital in and around it. In some areas labor is a part of or in close alliance with it. Certainly, no honest and clear-thinking worker and advocate of national unity can

question the need of continuing and developing this collaboration on the basis of supporting and implementing the Administration's anti-Axis program and the victory platform adopted by the national Democratic convention.

Next, we should keep in mind that those powerful reactionary and conservative sections of Big Capital, supporting and comprising the leadership of the Republican Party, are not one homogeneous whole. They do not represent a solid, unbreakable grouping.

Obviously, it is necessary to administer a decisive electoral defeat to these forces and their presidential and congressional tickets. But to accomplish this it is necessary to distinguish between those forces represented by the Chicago Tribune and those around the New York Herald Tribune. It is necessary to differentiate between the fascists and pro-fascists in and around the GOP and those influenced by them.

At the same time, it is necessary to expose sharply and consistently the selfish and short-sighted partisan and group interests which determine the policy of the New York Herald Tribune crowd. It is imperative to show how a Republican victory would jeopardize and negate not only the foreign policy which they espouse, but also would endanger the very economic and class interests, the trade, capital investment and profit interests which they desire to further.

WHAT WILL DETERMINE

Further and most important, it is necessary to bear in mind that the position of such capitalists as Eric Johnston and Thomas Lamont, in the final instance, will not be settled either by their subjective intentions, nor by election arguments. Their position is and will be determined by pressing considerations of postwar trade, commerce and capital exports and, in the first place, by the relation of forces, internationally and within the country.

In respect to the latter, to the internal political situation, the position of organized labor and of our association can be influential and, in some respects, decisive. This may be so if we make clear our position and program on national unity in the postwar as well as during war time to help achieve a lasting peace and to solve the problems of postwar production, employment and security in the common national interest, and if we adhere firmly to labor's no-strike policy and develop this policy further in accord with the nation's postwar needs.

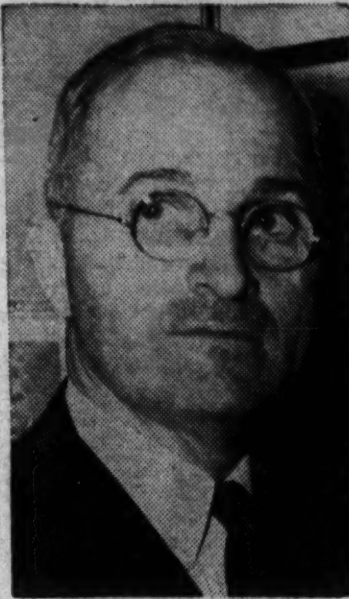
If all this is done, much can be achieved to break up the unstable coalition now supporting Dewey and Bricker and to influence important sections of Big Business now lined up behind the GOP to participate in or go along with the camp of national unity after the elections.

III. Some Problems of Organizing the Election Campaign

It must be admitted that in the recent state primaries, wherein "Cotton Ed" Smith, Dies, Starnes, Clark, Holman and Lambertson were defeated, many contests for congressional and assembly district nominations were, however, lost to the reactionaries and defeatists. This happened not only as a result of political weaknesses and tactical errors, especially in applying the policy of national unity, but also because of gross neglect in doing the simple ABC organizational jobs of registration, canvassing and getting out the vote on primary day.

In view of this, it would be worth while to emphasize a number of important organizational tasks which urgently require solution.

It is a fact that labor in these elections, particularly as a result of the political activities of the CIO and the lower organizations of the AFL, occupies a more influential and key role than in any previous election. In many of the recent primaries, labor played a



SEN. HARRY TRUMAN

leading role, politically and organizationally, in helping determine the outcome of the elections. And it is already safe to predict that a larger labor vote, AFL and CIO, will be cast for Roosevelt in November, 1944, than in 1940, '36, or '32.

MINORITY INVOLVED

But labor's magnificent efforts and key contributions must not obscure the fact that only a minority, and not a majority, of the organized labor movement is as yet actively involved in the election campaign and is fully clear on the main issues.

Labor's role in the elections is still limited, primarily to actions of the top, to the positions and work of the officers and executive boards and political action committees of the internationals, of the state and city councils and bodies and of the locals. Far too little attention is being given to reaching, educating and mobilizing the bulk of the trade union membership, not to speak of their families and friends, and to organizing joint and parallel action of the AFL, CIO and Brotherhoods on a plant, ward and city basis.

To help change this situation, it is high time, among other things, to recognize and to act upon the premise that for rallying maximum trade union strength in the elections there are two key and indispensable election posts around which labor's political activities, election campaign and apparatus must be built and gravitate. And these are the shop stewards and precinct captains.

It is high time to recognize that even in those international unions, CIO as well as AFL, where the union has taken a position in support of President Roosevelt and his congressional supporters, from 30 to 40 percent of the membership have not yet been convinced of the correctness of this decision, and a larger percentage has not yet registered or been drawn into day-to-day election activity which will implement the union's decision.

SHOP STEWARDS

Herein, for one thing, lies the extraordinary importance of the role and function of the shop steward, who is the key link for transmitting the decisions and opinions of the union leadership to the membership and the best medium for securing the active participation of each trade unionist in some phase of election activity. Herein lies the importance of organizing shop stewards' conferences to clarify the central election issues, to explain the election program of labor, to raise finances, to mobilize for registration and precinct work, to promote the unity of action of labor.

In regard to the vital election activities of the trade unionists who are precinct captains and volunteer workers, it is necessary to extend and improve trade union ward and precinct organizations, as well as to re-examine the way and channels through which this activity is conducted.

For instance, in some areas the most effective work of the trade unions in the communities may be attained through the organization and function of labor and other independent political action

committees operating on a ward or election district basis.

However, in many wards and congressional districts the most effective trade union election activity can be performed if the trade union members function as precinct captains or volunteers of one of the major parties. This, for example, might be the case in Detroit, at least in certain districts, where the UAW, large as it is, has restricted ties with the AFL and with middle class forces. This might be the case again in a number of industrial centers where the CIO is a minority of the labor movement and is a still smaller minority of the entire population.

MASS REGISTRATION

Judging by the extremely low vote in the recent primaries, as well as by the much larger total Republican vote in the primaries as compared with the combined Democratic vote, and taking into account the fact that a majority of the eleven and one-third million members of the armed forces may be virtually excluded from voting in November, it is clear that a big registration is a key to a Roosevelt victory and to the election of most of the pro-Roosevelt congressional candidates.

Therefore, steps must be taken to get out the traditionally stay-away vote and the vote which is hampered by numerous technical difficulties. This means special measures to reach, register and activate war workers, housewives, the Negro people, as well as the soldiers.

Among those measures which need to be taken to guarantee a sizeable registration are the organization of central, mass registrations, that is, the mobilization of important sections of the membership of trade unions, churches and fraternal organizations at a given date and time to register collectively at the central place of registration, either at the city hall, the county election board, the township, ward or precinct booth, at a plant or at some stipulated center for traveling registrars.

Secondly, it is necessary to help organize non-partisan, civic and community activities and committees which will promote mass registration in the community, the neighborhoods and in each city block on the political basis of performing a most elementary and sacred duty of American citizenship and exercising the Bill of Rights.

Finally, mass registration for the elections can also be facilitated in the shops and trade unions by developing a more effective educational campaign designed to reach the members of the locals, in the plants and factories, or at their homes; to acquaint them with the vital issues involved and to convince them that it is a patriotic and civic obligation to register and vote.

MOSTLY WOMEN

For the first time in a national election in our country more women will vote than men. Both the Republican and Democratic parties, taking account of this phenomenon, are putting forward a larger number of women candidates and involving more women in the campaign.

But, so far, it must be recognized that the trade union and progressive movements have not yet drawn all the necessary conclusions regarding the role of women in the elections.

Therefore, it is essential that we exercise our full influence to stimulate and help establish a correct orientation and approach to mobilizing the women and to championing their special needs and demands.

Among other things, it is necessary to encourage and help form women's committees of trade unionists, of independent voters and of soldiers' wives and mothers. It is necessary to involve the churches, the women's clubs and college organizations. Through these committees, the trade unions

and other mass organizations, there should be developed special and systematic activity among the women in their organizations and in the neighborhoods, in behalf of the soldiers' vote and soldiers' welfare, in support of job and social security for women war workers, as well as to rally the women electorate in support of Teheran, including support for an international peace organization based upon the alliance of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

NEGRO VOTERS

Never before the Negro vote will be one of the decisive factors in the elections. Judging only by the Negro vote in the midwest, the following can be noted: in Illinois there are over 200,000 Negroes of voting age; 80,000 in Indiana; 137,000 in Michigan; 190,000 in Ohio; 312,000 in Pennsylvania; and 165,000 in Missouri. This, to repeat, is the approximate voting strength of Negroes eligible to vote.

Together with this, it is useful to remember that the margin of the Roosevelt vote in Illinois in 1940 was 100,000, some hundred thousand less than the total Negro vote. In 1940 Roosevelt lost Indiana by 25,000 votes, or 75,000 under the available Negro vote. Roosevelt lost Michigan in 1940 by 6,700 votes, whereas in Michigan there are 137,000 Negro voters.

This year the Negro people occupy an even more crucial electoral position. Their vote may be decisive in a whole number of midwest and eastern states, especially since the elections will be close.

What are some of the difficulties and problems which may adversely influence the Negro vote? First, there are the unsolved problems and grievances of the Negro people. Among these are the continued unsatisfactory position of the Negroes in the armed forces, as well as the lack of seniority rights and job security of the Negroes in war industry, particularly during the reconversion period.

Secondly, there is the fact that the Negro people are alarmed over the defeat of Wallace for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination and at the ambiguous minority rights plank in the Democratic Party platform. Many Negro people are confused and misled by the promises of the Republican platform and by the fact that the Republican Party has brought forward in the north scores of Negroes as candidates on the Republican tickets.

Moreover, the Negro vote in these elections is uncertain because of the divisive role of the Randolphs, Norman Thomases and Trotskyites who are bending every effort to influence the Negroes to oppose Roosevelt and Truman.

CAN BE WON

Despite these factors, the Negro vote can be and must be won for Roosevelt and the coalition of victory and national unity. The majority of the Negro people can be influenced to support Roosevelt if they are approached and mobilized on a non-partisan basis to support Roosevelt and not just the Democratic Party; if they are shown the political and economic gains which the Negro people have secured in alliance with labor and other progressive forces under the Roosevelt Administration; if Republican promises are measured in terms of Republican deeds; and, above all, if the Negro people are shown that it is the labor and democratic coalition supporting and gathered around Roosevelt; the anti-fascist unity of the nation and the unity of the United Nations, which hold the key to the future of the Negroes in the USA.

The Negro people can and will be won for Roosevelt if the central war and postwar issues of the elections are made clear and if the democratic coalition backing Roosevelt, especially the trade unions, provides leadership now to defend the interests of the Negro people, particularly to fight against the discrimination of Negro soldiers in civilian life, to insure Negro soldiers the right to vote and equal opportunities in all branches of the services, and to

(Continued on following page)

guarantee Negro soldiers and war workers upgrading, equitable seniority rating and trade union protection to safeguard their rights and interests during the postwar, and especially now in the period of conversion. And, together with this, in the interests not only of the Negro people, but also of the entire labor movement and nation, it is imperative that labor and all democratic forces energetically combat and smash in time the divisive and treacherous anti-Negro provocations, racial sentiments and other fifth column activity of the Gerald K. Smiths, the Peglers and the pro-fascist monopolists.

Our association must take up these problems as a central and major win-the-war and election responsibility.

PROVOCATIONS

As the last months and weeks of the election campaign draw to a close, there is evidence to point to the fact that intensified efforts will be made to provoke and encourage wildcat or other stoppages of work and to stir up race riots.

As Westbrook Pegler publicly related recently, representatives of the GOP will participate in and help foster this anti-war conspiracy. The Trotskyites, the Socialists and the Lewisites also can be counted upon to do their reactionary bit. And the recurrent local stoppages in auto and aircraft, coupled with renewed anti-Negro provocations, indicate that their dangerous efforts may not be in vain.

Therefore, greater vigilance, greater awareness and stricter trade union discipline and understanding is now required to prevent the outbreak of race riots and to maintain labor's no-strike pledge. This is imperative in order to meet the pressing needs of our mounting military offensives and those of our allies. This, as well as the projection of labor's policy of promoting national unity and industrial peace in the postwar, is equally required in order to strengthen national unity, in the elections and afterwards, especially to favorably influence the position of important sections of the unorganized workers, of the middle class and of certain Big Business circles.

IV. Regarding Some Election Issues

Just as the struggle to develop and apply the policy of national unity and to organize the election campaign will be influenced greatly by the understanding and mass work of our association, so, too, the clarification of the central election issues and problems is dependent to no small extent upon our Marxist knowledge and political activity. It will be influenced considerably by the use we make of our press and publications, especially of Browder's book, *Teheran: Our Path in War and Peace*, and upon the political role and educational activity of our members and clubs.

In considering how to present and cope with the various issues in the election campaign, central and secondary, thought must be given to answering the multitude of issues raised by the GOP, even though these are posed demagogically and in a distorted and incorrect fashion.

Here we must understand that we have to speak to and convince not so much the pro-Roosevelt supporters, but especially those people and groups influenced by the Deweys, the Brickers and McCormicks. We must remember that what is clear for us and for our collaborators may not be, and usually is not, clear for others.

OTHER ISSUES

Besides dealing with the position of Dewey, Bricker and the GOP on such vital questions as our nation's foreign policy, national unity, reconversion and the postwar economy, it is also necessary to give attention to such issues as the following:

The Republicans have raised a hue and cry about whether the President intends to "exploit" his position as Commander-in-Chief to promote his candidacy; and



THOMAS E. DEWEY

they have raised the question of whether or not Roosevelt really is the Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces.

It must be made clear that Roosevelt actually, factually and constitutionally is the nation's Commander-in-Chief, and that this duty, this power and authority, cannot be abrogated even during an election campaign. To abandon this, a President's highest responsibility, would be to invite national chaos and military disaster.

It must be shown that what the reactionary Republicans are really challenging is not so much the President's official position and title as Commander-in-Chief, nor his right to tour the country or to attend international conferences abroad as President and Commander-in-Chief; but they are challenging the war strategy of Roosevelt; the policy of American-Soviet-British cooperation and United Nations unity which Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief promotes and which they oppose.

PARTISAN ISSUE
This controversial and partisan issue must be turned into its opposite. It must be demonstrated to the American people that a vital prerequisite to shorten the war, to smash through to victory quickly, requires that the position and victory policies of the nation's Commander-in-Chief shall be unitedly upheld and vigorously supported. Any one or any group who questions the authority of the Commander-in-Chief or who opposes the government's program for hastening victory and forging a durable peace, which the Commander-in-Chief is guiding and executing, is performing a disservice to our country and the nation's war effort, and needs to be treated as a blind partisan, an obstructionist, or as an enemy of victory.

"FASCIST" CHARGE

Republicans like Joseph Martin and Landon also have raised as an election issue the question of fascism. They brand the Roosevelt Administration, which they call the New Deal, "fascistic." They claim that Roosevelt is a dictator and that the government fosters an American brand of National Socialism, of fascist regimentation and undemocratic bureaucracy.

In meeting this partisan attack and this pro-fascist demagoguery, several considerations and basic propositions should be borne in mind. For one thing, it should be made clear that at no other time in American history, as under the Roosevelt Administration, have the workers, the Negro people and all popular forces, been able to exercise such freedom of organization and democratic rights. It must be explained that those Republicans who charge the Administration with being fascistic are motivated either by partisan purposes, i.e., they try and direct the strong anti-fascist sentiments of the American people against the Roosevelt government; or they are actuated by the ancient precept of robbers calling, "Stop, thief!"; or they are active participants in the negotiated peace crowd, some of whom try to paint the Roosevelt Administration in colors of fascism so that they might find it easier to sell the idea of a com-

promise peace with German fascism.

It is necessary for the forces of national unity to make crystal clear in this election campaign that the question of fascism—the destruction of fascism—is the central issue in the war and in the elections, toward which the national victory coalition around Roosevelt has consecrated all its energies and activities.

Secondly, it is imperative to explain widely and simply the class nature of fascism, the class roots and source of fascism which stems from the most reactionary, imperialistic and chauvinistic sections of finance capital. It is most urgent to do this in order, for instance, to help create clarity regarding the role of the German generals who are revolting against Hitler in order to try and save German imperialism and their own positions, generals with whom the Nyes, the Hoovers and the Norman Thomases would like to reach a compromise settlement and peace.

This is also necessary in order to really explain the class nature of fascism so as to place the nation on guard against the reactionary and pro-fascist monopolists working within and through the Republican Party; against the fascist-minded monopolists who finance and foster the Coughlinites and Gerald K. Smiths.

THE RED BOGEY

The Republican high command likewise has indicated that it intends to try and make Communism a central issue in the elections. Presumably, the master strategy here is to employ the defunct technique of Dies, of the system of "transmission belts" and "Communist fronts." According to this pattern, Communist trade unionists participate in PAC; PAC endorses and campaigns for Roosevelt's candidacy; and, hence, ipso facto, Roosevelt is a Communist, or at least a fellow-traveler!

It will not be enough merely to laugh off such stupidity and lack of ingenuity. For, while red-baiting and anti-Communism no longer pay the same reactionary dividends as before, it must be recognized that the virus of anti-Communism still operates. A sizeable percentage of the American people is still influenced and deceived by the red-baiters who are working out new angles and maneuvers.

Now, as in the past, it must be made clear that Communism is not and cannot be made an issue in these elections. The single and decisive election issue is that of destroying fascism, of achieving victory, peace and security, within the framework of existing social conditions.

Similarly, it must be proved again and again that those who are indulging in red-baiting, in stirring up anti-Communist prejudices and divisions today, are playing Hitler's and Goebbels' game, are weakening and undermining the unity of our nation and that of the United Nations.

U. S.-SOVIET COOPERATION

However, it must also be said that the attitude and position of all candidates and parties toward the land of socialism and toward the democratic rights of Americans who advocate the eventual establishment of socialism in the USA is a question of no small importance. For the position taken on these questions furnishes a barometer of the position which the individual candidate and party may take on the crucial matter of American-Soviet cooperation, and on the question of the application and future of the Bill of Rights as it affects any minority group and all aspects of American democracy.

We Communists who bear a heavy responsibility for unmasking the divisive and pro-fascist content and objectives of the red-baiters also have another duty. Precisely because of the decisive importance of these elections, precisely because of the sharpening partisan conflicts and the acute form in which the election struggle is being waged, we Communists who are working in the main stream of national unity, influencing and helping shape the

course of events—we must now work more effectively, even though more modestly and tactfully, than ever before.

COMMUNIST EXAMPLE

In developing the most active support to and cooperation with the broad national unity movement supporting the President and other win-the-war candidates, we Communists should set an example of a real non-partisan approach and campaign. We should convince all our collaborators that we seek no partisan advancement and no special privileges or positions as a result of our activity. We must work in such a manner as to extend, and not narrow down, the coalition of national unity and victory.

That is why, among other things, we Communists must refrain from taking such unilateral actions as that of endorsing candidates, unless this is done in full agreement with the given candidate and with our collaborators. Moreover, we must strive to develop the maximum political initiative, but we should exercise this initiative carefully, in a way understandable and acceptable to the broad labor and people's movement, as an organic part of the national coalition. Together with this, we should encourage and give assistance to labor and other democratic forces to assume greater leadership and responsibility in the organization and conduct of all election work and mass political activity.

TEHERAN PACT

In the very forefront, as the heart of all issues, everything must be done to really clarify the meaning of Teheran and to muster active support for all these agreements and measures which will accelerate its realization.

This is most urgent, because only a fraction of the American people has grasped the significance of Teheran; because concrete measures for implementing the accord of Teheran, like the proposals for international currency stabilization and an international security organization will shortly come before Congress for decision and will be opposed by the Hoover-Taft-Wheeler coalition; and because the two leading national spokesmen of the GOP, Hoover and Dewey, have begun a public campaign to question, modify and change the Teheran agreements.

An elementary, but an important, thing which must be done is to really popularize the Declaration of Teheran and to show, as Earl Browder has emphasized, that this declaration means what it says. It means what it says because it is based on the friendship and growing unity of the three great and decisive peace-loving powers heading the United Nations.

But more than this. We can and must show the meaning of Teheran not only as a perspective and a goal of the future, but as a realistic program of action now. And here we must point out the fruits of Teheran which are already being harvested, such as the joint military blows of America and Britain in France, which are operating according to plan in unison with the great Soviet summer offensive that has brought the Nazis to the very brink of disaster.

DIPLOMATIC FRONT

Moreover, we can and must ex-



HERBERT HOOVER
Dewey's Mentor

plain that Teheran is beginning to operate on the political and economic fronts, as is witnessed by the cessation of American diplomatic relations with Finland, by the improvement of American-Free French relations, by the steps to organize a new anti-fascist Yugoslavian government representative of all national liberation forces.

And not least of all, we can point to the initial success of Teheran in the international monetary conference at Bretton Woods which has achieved a basis of agreements for restoring and expanding postwar trade and reconstruction through provisions to bring about international currency stabilization, to limit currency devaluation and speculation in the postwar, and to assist and underwrite private and government credits for postwar reconstruction and for developing the economically backward countries.

We must make clear that the program of Teheran, including the highly important international peace and security conference which is soon to be held, can only be effective if the alliance of the three leading anti-Hitler states—of the USA, the USSR and Great Britain—is maintained and developed.

That is why we must warn the country and mobilize the people against the dangerous, un-American, anti-Soviet and anti-British schemes and plans for a so-called international peace organization advanced by the Hoovers, the Lippmanns and Tafts which, under the guise of regional blocs and spheres of influence, would try and isolate the Soviet Union from world affairs, would try and organize a new "cordon sanitaire."

Equally, we must put America on guard against the exponents of a "supreme United Nations council" which, in the name of democracy, would try and supplant the joint partnership and alliance of the USA, the Soviet Union and Britain with a new system of power politics, with the smaller nations again acting as pawns and puppets of the anti-Sovieters and the most predatory imperialistic groupings.

In this connection, we must vividly and convincingly show that the failure of the League of Nations, that the triumph of Munichism, that the outbreak and even the prolongation of this second world war are due primarily to the lack of unity and concerted action of the USA, the USSR and England.

And, conversely, we must show that the attainment of victory in this war of national liberation and the establishment of a stable peace is and will be the result of the unity, the strength, the friendship and collaboration of the American-Soviet-British coalition and peoples. It will be brought about by a resolute struggle of the peoples and nations to fulfill the program of Teheran and to render enduring the great alliance of the three great anti-Hitler states.

HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES

It is clear that our Communist Political Association enters the final stage of the elections confronted with heavy responsibilities. Whether it be in the sphere of helping forge and mold labor and national unity, whether it is in the field of helping organize the camp of victory, or whether it is in the clarification of issues—we Communists have a paramount obligation and we are equipped to help "deliver the goods."

What is especially incumbent upon us to understand is that it is not enough for us to be right; it is not sufficient for us to adopt a correct position. We must not only be sound and correct in our judgments. We must also act in time. We must display greater political and organizing initiative and work more effectively to insure the earliest fulfillment of our decisions, of all measures designed to further the victory and postwar objectives of our nation and people.

This is required of us to help guarantee the speedy destruction of Hitlerism and to insure victory in the elections.

Today's Guest Column

Feudal Clique in Kuomintang Real Block to Full Unity Inside Nation

By Frederick V. Field

SINCE last May when it was announced that a preliminary agreement had been arrived at between a representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Lin Tsu-han, representing the Chinese Communists at the northwestern city of Sian we have been hoping to hear that some formal rapprochement had taken place. For any arrangement which brings the Kuomintang and the Communists into a better working relationship will mean a step forward for Chinese unity, democracy and her war effort.



The reason for this is not that China is today divided by a Kuomintang-Communist quarrel. That is the wrong way of putting the issue and one which has led and still leads to a lot of misunderstandings. The real division in China is between a small clique of feudal bureaucrats who momentarily dominate the Kuomintang and the Chinese government and surround Chiang Kai-shek, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the rest of China. By the rest of China I mean a large-portion of the Kuomintang itself, the vast majority of intellectuals and students, the Federation of Chinese democratic parties—a coalition of six minority parties within Kuomintang China and, of course, the Chinese Commu-

nists who exercise leadership in an area of 86 million people in the north and northwest. Nor is that all that can be included among the democratic forces of China. Throughout the country there are what might be called democratic cases of guerilla groups actively engaged in fighting the enemy and in promoting national unity. One such group, little known abroad, is the Kwantung People's Anti-Japanese Guerilla Corps which has been harassing the Japanese in the Canton-Hong-kong region since the fall of Canton in 1938. Now numbering about 10,000 fighters, a measure of this force's importance can be gained from the fact that the enemy has not yet been able to run a through train over the short distance separating Canton from the Hong-kong terminal known as Kowloon.

THE split within China that is jeopardizing her war effort and threatens her future as one of the four great leaders of the United Nations, can under no circumstances be characterized as a Kuomintang-Communist issue. The reactionary clique has deliberately sought to foster that falsehood for the purpose of confusing public opinion in China and abroad.

Of all the democratic groups struggling to overthrow reaction and to weld a unified

nation the Communists are the most powerful, the best organized and the only ones, who, being based upon a definite geographical area and being in the leadership of large armed forces, are in a position to challenge the feudal bureaucracy. That is the reason why unity negotiations are conducted between Chungking and Yenan rather than between Chungking and all the democratic forces combined. In a very real sense the Communists represent all these democratic forces in the negotiations and anything positive that comes out of them will strengthen the whole country, not simply the status of the Communists and their armies.

EARLY in July, regretfully, the Communist leader Chou En-lai told foreign correspondents in Yenan that "there still is considerable distance between the government's proposals and our suggestions." A few weeks later the Chungking Minister of Information, Liang Han-chao, announced that the Communists' suggestions had been rejected. The breakdown in negotiations has apparently occurred because of the bureaucracy's insistence upon postponing democratic reforms until after the war, whereas the Communists correctly take the view that China cannot play a positive role in winning the war nor in assuming her rightful place among the United Nations' leadership unless these reforms are put into effect during the war.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Unions' Benefit To Health

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

As one of your old, and for some time regular contributors, I am glad to see your articles on health written from the enlightened workers' viewpoint. "Bill of Health" by Celia Langer, of a few days ago, shows quite well how several important health gains achieved by general science and social progress, are distorted and attributed to the efforts of organized medicine only. But this article, splendid as it is, is still too timid and fails to go as far as it should—to the roots of the problems. For instance, mentioning tuberculosis, the author claims that the tremendous improvement in its prevention and cure is due to the work of various public health agencies mainly. The principal reason for the decline of this scourge, the workers' organized fight for a fundamental betterment of their living conditions, is overlooked. As this disease, being caused—I mean the deeper cause—by industrial circumstances and their counterpart, unhealthy home surroundings, is really a workers' illness, it could have never been swept away to its present extent without the profound change in the life of its victims.

DR. L.

Dewey Said: 'It Can't Be Done'

Newark, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The National Citizens Political Action Committee has got out a fine piece of literature that every American should get hold of and read. It is entitled *Write Today* and is to be published every week. That infamous phrase of Thomas E. Dewey on the "impossibility" of getting out 50,000 planes a year is there, almost in full. Even though it was in an article of the "Daily" today, I would like to quote it more fully, from *Write Today*.

"When President Roosevelt asked that industry be geared to produce 50,000 planes a year, Thomas Dewey, then District Attorney of New York, said: 'Our productive industrial plant has slowed down, deteriorated. What is the good of talking about 50,000 planes? Experts estimate it will take at least four years to accomplish this.' This is the 'vigorous young man' the Republicans are talking about. On the record, he is as stupid as Calvin Coolidge and unfit to be President."

R. GRAHAM.

A Letter to Our Boys

Gary, Ind.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Don't forget that what counts a lot with our boys overseas is the letter from friend or relative which comes to tell them of home, loved ones and old familiar scenes. They want much more than that, of course. They want us to fight for their vote. They want, too, to see that democratic rights are expanded in America. While we are working for these things, and backing them up on the home front, we can also drop them a note. It will help.

SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

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Views On Labor News

INVESTIGATORS searching for the origin of the Philadelphia race strike ought to turn to John L. Lewis' corner. His people showed no public interest in it. But it bears all the marks of the handwork of his goons. I have no more information than is publicly known. But I draw my conclusion somewhat as a detective does as he inspects a cracked safe and says: "This looks like the handwork of the same guy who blew so and so's safe."



In the first place, Lewis' District 50 has been going for company unions, embracing them as "independents" and giving them a label of "legitimacy" through District 50 charters. Since the AFL shut the door in his face he released his goons with new fury.

Secondly, only a couple of weeks before the Philly strike came like a bolt from the blue, the gentlemen on Lewis' payroll came down like vultures on New York and began pestering Third Ave. Railway System workers, members of the Transport Workers Union, with their application cards. The nucleus for their operations there is a group of fascists, Christian Front anti-Semites who have long ago been with Lewis.

THIRDLY, some weeks earlier, at Lockland, near Cincinnati, Lewis' goons gave us a

premiere exhibition of what we have seen in the city of brotherly love. The Wright Aeronautical Corp. there is under contract with the United Automobile Workers. Lewis' goons set their eyes on it. Transfer by the company of a number of Negroes into an all-white department was their cue. Prejudices among these predominantly southern workers were whipped up to a frenzy. Wright's was the only major strike on D-Day.

Fourthly, the Daily Worker has on many occasions exposed Lewis' anti-Semitism. We have even produced District 50 leaflets used for organization, with anti-Semitic drawings. Finally, whether Lewis' people did or did not have a direct hand in Philadelphia, the group of degenerates who were used to promote the race strike, knowing of the invasion in New York and the Ohio race strike, certainly knew that there was a welcome mat out for them at the house of Lewis.

The entire affair at Philadelphia followed a pattern which Lewisites, Trotskyites, Norman Thomas Socialists, Klansmen and now GOP strategists who are interested in it, have made familiar throughout the country. The plan of deliberate provocations to spread industrial riots and insurrection against the government and to exploit them for anti-Roosevelt purposes, has been conceived in the same brain that wrote the GOP labor plank. Look into the Montgomery Ward,

John Lewis, Westbrook Pegler And the Stench at Philadelphia

By George Morris

Midwest truckers, Detroit "soda pop" and other such situations and you'll find the pressure of those who look for loopholes and excuses to provoke a strike rather than ways to avoid them.

LEWIS works in silence through his hundreds of goons. But Westbrook Pegler, who writes every day for millions of readers, spouts out Lewis' program. Some months ago, when interviewed by a Scripps-Howard reporter, Lewis had some nice words for Pegler. And vice-versa, I'd like some one to show me one unkind word from Pegler about Lewis in recent months. Pegler, fronting for the GOP, has openly called for riotous, insurrectionary anti-government action. He called upon Americans to "strike against the government" and tell it to "go to hell."

He is openly defending the ringleaders of the Philadelphia race strike, justifying it on the claim that it is a "right" of Americans to discriminate against others on race or religious lines. He rants against the Transport Workers Union for cooperating with the government to defeat the race inciters. In last Thursday's column he justified company collusion in promotion of the strike, as charged by the TWU, adding, "Wouldn't you do all you could to damage a Communist outfit? This is a mean, tricky union and here was the company's chance, by passive action, to strike it a blow."

Pegler has openly invited an investigation of his part in the Philadelphia situation.

Facts for Victory

By Labor Research Association

Expansion of foreign trade is one of the basic problems facing this country in the postwar period. But most of the private trading concerns unfortunately seem bent on one single purpose—to bring back foreign trade exclusively into their own hands.

They are jealous and fearful of the governmental powers of lend-lease, as witness the false reports on the subject in relation to Britain circulated early this week by the National Association of Manufacturers.

They are engaged even in hamstringing such an organization as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. For they fear it might send some goods abroad which could take the place of later potential sales, at a profit, by private concerns.

This anti-government and essentially anti-social point of view of the foreign traders, this refusal to work along with the appropriate public agencies which have so

well directed foreign trade in the interest of winning the war, will be disastrous if it is permitted to prevail.

It is similar to other defeatist and reactionary attempts to wreck the efforts of the administration in various international economic fields.

UNPRINCIPLED ATTACKS

It takes the form of unprincipled attacks on the work of the Bretton Woods conference on monetary stabilization. In fact it uses the very language of fascist-minded Lawrence Dennis, now on trial as a seditionist, in calling all such efforts at economic understanding a perpetuation of "World WPA."

A powerful and well-balanced answer to these Wall Street and Republican cynics is contained in the recent book on "World Economic Development" by Dr. Eugene Staley issued by the International Labor Office (American address, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., \$1.75).

This study is a theoretical analysis of how world production and living standards can be raised. At the same time it urges the most practical reasons for adopting both the policies and measures

needed to carry out the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Teheran agreement.

It stresses also the mutual benefits to be derived from the working together of the Soviet Union and all capitalist nations in the interest of a prosperous postwar world economy.

And it considers equally important the promotion of the rapid economic development of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, in other words the more "backward" regions of the earth.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

Some of the main conclusions of Dr. Staley, as summarized in the August issue of our *Economic Notes*, are as follows:

1—The need for large-scale investment of capital by the older countries in the less advanced countries if full employment is to be achieved in the capital exporting countries.

2—The importance of having such capital export take the form of heavy capital equipment needed in the less industrialized regions. These heavy goods industries have been the most expanded by the war. A vigorous export program would aid them

greatly in their basic problem of reconversion to peacetime production.

3—This capital export would result in the rapid industrialization of the "backward" areas. This, in turn, would mean more exports from these newly industrialized countries, thus adding to the total of world trade.

4—Industrialization of the colonial countries would obviously help in the expansion of exports of the older countries. High-tariff policies, monopolist domination of other such restrictive practices would have to be abandoned.

5—This expansion of world production and trade would lead to a more complex specialization and international division of labor mutually beneficial for all countries.

6—Three types of investments are envisaged: private, public and mixed. To eliminate any "imperialistic" tendency an international development body would coordinate the use of the capital exports. This agency would be accountable, as Staley puts it, "not just to one government or a few governments, but to representatives of all the various peoples concerned."

Why Hitler Got No Oil From Galician Wells

By JOHN GIBBONS

MOSCOW, Aug. 11.—On Monday and Tuesday of this week, when Marshal Konev's troops liberated the Galician oilfields from the German yoke, they found most of the wells, derricks and refineries ruined.

But the searching of the Galician oilfields was effected exactly a year ago by Soviet guerillas whose 500-mile march through German-held territory constitutes one of the most amazing exploits of the war.

The guerilla force, a thousand strong, which covered the Galician oilfields in a sea of flame, and put the greater part of the wells out of commission, was commanded by 62-year-old Maj. Gen. Kolpak, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

When a special messenger from Moscow intimated to Kolpak in his

forest stronghold east of the Dnepr the desirability of raids on the oilfields, and asked him if it could be done with the forces under his command, Kolpak replied:

"It can and will be done."

PLAN OF ACTION

Summoning his staff officers, Kolpak outlined a plan of action and soon his mounted battalions, in a line six miles long, were swinging westward toward the distant Carpathians.

The trucks and tanks captured from the enemy were left behind at the headquarters so as to avoid fuel difficulties. Highways were given a wide berth. Resting by day, and moving like ghosts in the dark, the guerillas clung to the shelter of forests and dirt roads.

The first big encounter with the enemy took place near the town of

Skalat in Tarnopol Province. Skalat was garrisoned by the 4th SS Police Regiment which marched out to meet the guerillas. The latter, skillfully ambushed, opened up with dozens of machine guns. Hundreds of the enemy were cut down and when the survivors wavered the partisans charged with grenade and bayonet and pursued them to the very center of town.

Skalat furnished the riders of the steppe with ample supplies of food and munitions. The townsfolk, gazing with awe at the guerilla armaments, murmured:

"Why, if you are so well-armed, what must the regular Red Army look like?"

BLOW UP BRIDGE

Not far from Skalat, Kolpak's sappers blew up one of the largest

bridges in the country—that which takes the Tarnopol-Proskurov railway across the River Gnezdenna.

A few days later Kolpak's cavalry bore down on unsuspecting enemy troops guarding a bridge on the Dnepr. Moving and slashing German Tommy gunners with their sabers, the horsemen cleared the way for the main body.

Entering 200 square miles of woodland west of Stanislaw known as the Black Forest, the guerillas continued their march on the now not-so-distant oilfields. Huge forest fires started. In the inferno of fire and smoke, the guerillas had a tough job trying to control their frantic horses. Over a hundred horses perished in the flames which took their toll of fighters too.

Upon emerging from the forest,

the oil towns of Yablounsk and Bituvsk, with their surrounding wells and refineries lay before them.

DESTROY PIPELINE

In the five hectic days and nights that followed, while the main body gave battle to the German guards, sappers and demolition squads blew up 41 oil derricks, 41 powerful Diesel motors, three refineries and huge oil tanks. They destroyed the Yablounsk pipeline, causing 50,000 tons of petroleum to flow into the river Bistritz. They likewise put out of commission 14 oil trains, several hundred cisterns and 38 railway bridges.

Kolpak of the Ukraine, as his men call him, had delivered a telling blow. The enemy had been hit in a most sensitive spot. Fires had consumed precious Galician oil.

Democratic China Only Hope Of Nation, C.P. Leader Says

"China can win victory today and build good, peaceful internal and international relationships in the future only through the democratic system and the democratic spirit," Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, told foreign correspondents on June 12 in an important interview just published here in New York by the China Daily News.

The Communist leader pointed out that China's "very serious weakness is the lack of democracy."

Democracy, he said, is needed in all fields—political, military, economic, cultural and international.

Political and military unity between the Communists, the Kuomintang and all the people—which Mao stressed remains the Party's aim—can only be achieved "on the foundation of freedom of speech, publication, meeting, organization and with a democratically-elected government."

He further expanded the Communist conception of economic democracy as "an economic system which does not hinder the development of people's production, consumption and exchange of goods."

Referring to the opening of the Second Front in France, the Party chairman said:

"This is not only going to affect Europe; it is going to affect the Pacific and China. To coordinate with the decisive battle in Europe,



MAO TSE TUNG

all fighters of China must cooperate with each other and work hard to defeat the Japanese militarists. Now is the best time for it."

Recognizing the difficulties placed by Kuomintang leaders in the way of achieving democracy and its corollary, unity, Mao declared that the Communists continue to support Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek while insisting that the Kuomintang cooperate with the guerilla armies to achieve victory and an independent, democratic China.

Speculate on Swede Break with Germany

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 11 (UP).—Swedish circles speculated today that Sweden may sever relations with and perhaps declare war on Germany before the end of the European war.

Authoritative Swedish sources acknowledged that a break with Germany was possible, but said such action depended upon developments in the Baltic and Arctic war theaters.



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Thousands of Jews Can Be Saved from Doom of Nazism

By MAXINE LEVI

The Jewish refugees who have come to a temporary haven at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, are profoundly grateful to President Roosevelt and his War Refugee Board; relieved that they are safe and once again on the road to life and health.

But even more they are anxious, desperately anxious, about those millions they have left behind in Europe's terrible ghettos. They are haunted by visions of poison gas death chambers, of body-loaded gallows, of brothels, slavery, starvation.

There are millions who can never return to their homes, their shops, their families. But others, all too few, are still in the midst of Hitler's vast slaughterhouse.

And up in Oswego, as over the waters in Palestine, there are men and women who bear a grim steel-like resolve that they will return, and they will sit on the seat of judgment.

The swift advance of Allied might from East and West brings with it this resolve, this quickening hope that their brothers and sisters will yet be saved. In victory they know lies the solution to the "Jewish problem" for evermore.

REFUGEE PORTS

There are other measures, small perhaps, temporarily inadequate which can still be brought to bear to save more of the hunted Jewish people of Europe. Some hundreds of thousands, in Hungary for instance, can be brought out to safety if refugee ports are opened to them.

The Rescue Committee of the American Jewish Conference here

points the way. It asks the United States and Great Britain to set up free ports and take the needed legal and practical steps to make these heavens available to the refugees. They ask the British government in all urgency to abolish the White Paper which has halted Jewish immigration to Palestine.

Rep. Samuel Dickstein has a resolution—House Resolution 576—still before the House Committee on Immigration which would open up more free ports; offer other Os-

wegos to the trapped European peoples.

The adults and even the kids up in Oswego don't come out with it and make demands on us. They are modest, and grateful for what comforts we have given them.

But the dull look of suffering in their eyes will be lessened if we save so much as a single additional precious life from among those millions threatened each moment in the hell that is Europe's no-man's land today.

Say Antonescu Quits As Officers Desert

By United Press

Romanian Premier Ion Antonescu has handed in his resignation to King Michael, the British radio reported Friday in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast added that reports from Moscow said more than 5,000 Romanian officers and men had deserted the army in recent months.

"There is no confirmation that his resignation has been accepted," the broadcast said, "but opposition leaders assert that if the Antonescu government does not immediately adopt a peace policy the regime may be expected to fall very soon."

Franco Names Aide Honored by Hitler

MADRID, Aug. 11 (UP).—Jose Felix Lequerica today was appointed Foreign Minister by Chief of State Francisco Franco.

Lequerica was a key figure in arranging the Franco-German armistice preliminaries in June 1940. Marshal Henri Philippe Petain awarded him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor and Hitler decorated him with the cross of the German Eagle for his services.

He is considered a fervent supporter of Francisco Franco, although nominally a monarchist.

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We are discontinuing our special introductory offer of 6 months of THE WORKER for \$1.00. Beginning with August 15th, all 6 month subscriptions to THE WORKER whether new or renewal will be \$1.25.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon, for Sunday, Wednesday at 1 P.M.

Tonight

Manhattan

"ONE OF THE GREATEST THRILLS"
Burton Rascoe in World-Telegram about new Broadway hit "Anna Lucasta." Theatre parties can be arranged at Variety Programs (IWO Concert Bureau) 80 Fifth Ave., AL 4-2321. Now at Mansfield Theatre, 47th St. W. of B'way.

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Tomorrow

Manhattan

JEFFERSON SCHOOL SUNDAY Eve Party at 8:30. Francis Franklin, author of "Rise of the American Nation," will speak on "Religion for the Modern Man." In addition, there will be group singing and social and folk dancing led by members of the Jefferson Chorus. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. at 18th St. 50c.

Bronx

PICNIC PARTY, Sunday, August 14th at 11:30 a.m. at 253rd St. and Jerome Ave. (next to tennis courts). "Pulse Pete," M.C. Drinks, free lunch, 55c.

Ci ing

A PROMINENT SPEAKER, "top" in the field of commentary and analysis of the global picture today, will speak on Sunday eve, Aug. 23, at Brighton Community Center, 3309 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn.

New Jersey

NEW JERSEYITES ATTENTION! Essex County Picnic, Sunday, Aug. 13th—Farther's Grove, Union bus from Washington Park 15 minutes after hour. Car Route No. 29. Right turn after Flushing, 500, Children, free.

— Interpretation, Please —

CP-Socialist Pact Spurs Italy's Unity

By Joseph Starobin

It may seem strange to many Americans that the Italian working class should be so clearly in the vanguard of the European peoples, outside of the Soviet Union itself.

In northern Italy the Italian partisans are doing a tremendous job, which is having a very profound effect on the Germans, even if our newspapers don't like to publicize the facts. The same Risorgimento which placed Italy in the democratic vanguard 75 years ago is now being repeated on a mightier scale. It is reflected also in the formation of a united Confederation of Italian Labor, with Socialists, Communists and Catholic Democrats working together, the first such case of labor unity in any part of western Europe. It is reflected most dramatically in the newly announced alliance of the Socialist and Communist Parties.

This will be strange only if we forget that Mussolini's hold on the Italian people was very superficial in the past 10 years and practically nonexistent among the Italian workers. These workers were not able to change the course of their nation, which was dragged down into the German alliance. But neither was this German alliance able to change them to any great extent. Within a year after Mussolini's collapse, this working class and its great democratic traditions has quickly come to the forefront.

UNITY PACT

The pact of united action between the Socialists and Communists is a sign that the working class as a whole is preparing to play a much more direct and vital role in Italy's political life in order to strengthen the entire democratic movement.

It is not a merger of the two parties. It is an alliance. It is not directed against the other democratic parties; in fact, they are invited to join. But it certainly reflects the fact that Italy's problems are so big and complicated that only a much more vigorous working class role can solve them.

As the declaration of the two parties pointed out, and as all correspondents have acknowledged, the two parties are advancing their ultimate socialist program. But by uniting in common action they are indicating the need of a more energetic application of the democratic program on which the entire Six Party coalition is united.

This program is a good one. It promises a clean-up of the fascists, economic revival, all-out participation in the war against Germany, unity with the United Nations. So far, this program has not been pushed energetically enough. Socialist-Communist alliance is expected to help push that program faster, realize it more thoroughly, and thereby strengthen the Italian nation as a whole.

SEVERE ARMISTICE

The Italian people are subjected to a very severe armistice, the details of which will probably be published shortly. The war is proceeding on their soil, although their sovereignty is not fully recognized by the United Nations. Tremendous economic upheaval has resulted. Unemployment and disease and demoralization have developed to an alarming extent. The allied military government's policies, such as

disarmament of the partisans, has not helped matters at all.

The only way out of this difficult and even desperate transition period is a rapid ouster of the Nazis, a clean-up of the Fascists, and the hard work of economic reconstruction. Through this formal alliance the Italian working class is saying to all other Italians and to the world: "We are rolling up our sleeves to get our country out of its jam, and quickly. Help us out."

They deserve support from all Americans, and especially from the American labor movement, which has an opportunity to display genuine fraternity and solidarity.

In so doing, we would help to establish the kind of genuine rehabilitation and peace that we all want in the case of a former enemy nation which is fully prepared now to become a permanent friend.

Paper Output

During 1943 United States production of paper, including paperboard, exceeded 17,000,000 tons, according to the War Production Board.

Mass. AFL 100% For FDR Victory

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The recommendation by the convention resolution committee to adopt a fourth term resolution touched off greatest display of enthusiasm yet shown by delegates to the 59th state convention of the Massachusetts AFL. The resolution was passed unanimously without discussion and again the delegates expressed their satisfaction with loud applause.

The resolution endorses Roosevelt as "one of the world leaders who has met the challenge and under the most unfavorable conditions has finally directed affairs until we are now on the road to complete victory"; it points to the benefits received by labor under his administration and finally calls for a fourth term "to enable him to bring to a successful conclusion the first that liberty and freedom of all people shall be preserved."

The enthusiasm of the fourth term action contrasted with the courteous but restrained reception given to Gov. Saltonstall yesterday, when he addressed the convention and reported on the conference of Republican Governors which he described as a gathering "called for partisan purposes which discussed nonpartisan matters" and elaborated on the states rights theme song of the Republican presidential candidate. One of the delegates later reflected the convention's attitude when he said: "Do the Republicans really think they can sell that line to the people?"

GROPPERGRAMS



If all the German war criminals were placed in a straight line in Moscow, they'd stretch.

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21 German Soldiers Join Tito Forces

Marshal Tito, leader of the Yugoslav partisans, reported Friday in his broadcast communique that a detachment of German soldiers at Zemu, across the Danube River from Belgrade, had rioted and destroyed their artillery when ordered to the eastern front, and that 21 of the Nazi troops had joined the partisan forces.

Carole Landis Better

SYDNEY, Aug. 11 (UP).—Carole Landis, film star, recovered from an illness which had confined her to a hotel, left by plane for the north today.

Twin Cities Host To Guild in '45

By LOUISE MITCHELL

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—The American Newspaper Guild closed the books on its four-day 11th annual convention after taking affirmative action on endorsement of President Roosevelt and Sen. Harry Truman, political action and the no-strike pledge.

Last-minute business included: Passage of an organization program for the coming year.

Nomination of candidates for three international executive board posts vacated by officers now in the service.

Selection of the Twin Cities for the 1945 convention.

Approximately \$51,000 was appropriated for an organizational campaign expanding the district council plan.

John T. McManus, president of the New York Guild, was nominated for vice president of District 5. He is opposed by Jean Howard of the New York Post. Betty Wood of Chicago and Eleanor Coakley of Toledo oppose each other for vice-president at large while Nathan Robertson of Washington is unopposed. A friendly rivalry between Twin Cities and New York delegations for playing host in 1945 enlivened the convention.

Fill Nurse Quota

Surgeon General Thomas Parran disclosed that in its first year the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps exceeded its quota of 65,000 new student nurses by more than 500.

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LOW DOWN

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Nat Low

Luis Olmo is getting the beanball treatment from some of the hardy patriots of the National League but instead of being intimidated by it he is responding with fire and fight to the tune of a .345 average and four ringing homers in his most recent twelve games.

Olmo, as you know, is Puerto Rican and very dark-skinned. To some of the more backward elements in the league this combination of national origin and complexion means that Olmo is Negro and therefore subject to all the mean and petty persecutions inherent in the feudal-minded southern bourbons.

But as I said, Olmo is not taking this test of fire lying down. He's scrapping back vigorously and effectively and is answering these gentlemen in the one way they can understand; he's rapping out base-hits with wonderful regularity and the more beanballs tossed at him the more viciously effective does he become.

That was a silly thing Mel Ott did in Pittsburgh Thursday when, while testing his ankle, he opened up with a burst of speed that resprained it and now he'll probably be out twice as long. Mel is nobody to take misfortune lying down and when he realized his absence from the team was hurting the Giants' chances of finishing in the first division he ignored his doctor's order to lay off the foot.

As if the Red Sox weren't hit hard enough with the loss of Tex Hughson, an eighteen game winner, who went off to the Navy, they were informed yesterday that Jim Tabor, their hard hitting third baseman, had passed his physical and would be in the Army within 21 days.

This latest blow, of course, cuts the American League pennant well out of the reach of the Red Sox and practically guarantees that the world series will be an all-St. Louis affair.

As for the Yanks, they'll do well to finish in third place and will have to fight like hell to make that—for the Tigers are there right now and figure to be tough as nails during their last stay at home which will end the season.

Bill McKechnie has been resigned to manage the club for the next two years and all that is needed to slap the experts real hard is for Branch Rickey to announce the renewal of Leo Durocher's contract.

Three weeks ago the sports writers, including us (and we should have known better), had Durocher, Jimmy Dykes and McKechnie all fired. Almost immediately afterward Dykes was resigned and now McKechnie.

The Adventures OF Richard

Mike Goes on HIS Vacation

By Mike Singer

I wrote to Richard telling him that my vacation was due in a few days and would he care for me to visit him? Here is his answer:

"Yes, I like my vacation very much and I am having very much fun. When are you going on your vacation? In the winter? If you go on a vacation in the winter you can go skating instead of swimming. Is it true people go swimming in the winter when there is ice in the water? I saw a picture of a man once in Coney Island swimming in the ice. He was crazy. Would you go swimming in the winter?"

"When are you going on your vacation, dad?"

Richard went on to talk of other things but by this time I wasn't reading anymore. I was blubbering and beginning to check on my family record very, very closely. I wrote another letter to Richard that I was going on my vacation MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1944.

He wrote back:

"So you are going on a vacation. Well, I think you need one very much. Your mind must be tired. Maybe you should come to Camp Prospect Park, etc., etc., etc."

Wo-Chi-Ca and play a game of ball but if you are patriotic you should walk and save on gas and not take up no room on no railroad trains what got soldiers enough to worry about instead of just plain people like you. But anyway see if you might come up for a day. If you can come don't ride on trains so maybe it's better you should stay home and be a patriot.

"In your last letter you never said nothing about a vacation. You only told how it was coming and I didn't know what date. Better stay in Prospect Park."

I wrote back to Richard. "Thanks for the enthusiasm you show about my vacation. You are absolutely right about not travelling. I'll walk to Camp Wo-Chi-Ca if you'll send me a pair of indestructible shoes and save a few crutches for me when I get there."

Richard replied.

"I'm sorry what you're not coming to camp. But have a good time anyway. Maybe you should go to Camp Prospect Park, etc., etc., etc."

Major League Baseball Standings

(Not Including Yesterday's Games)

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	64	42	.604	—
Boston	57	48	.543	6½
Detroit	54	50	.519	9
New York	53	50	.515	9½
Cleveland	53	55	.491	12
Chicago	50	55	.476	13½
Philadelphia	47	61	.435	18
Washington	44	61	.419	19½

Games Today
St. Louis at New York (2:30).
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington (night).
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	74	27	.733	—
Cincinnati	55	45	.550	18½
Pittsburgh	54	45	.545	19
New York	50	54	.481	25½
Chicago	46	51	.474	26
Boston	43	57	.426	31
Brooklyn	42	62	.404	33½
Philadelphia	38	60	.388	34½

Games Today
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).

N. Y. Batting

YANKS	
Derry	371 Savage
Martin	307 Stahlback
Stirnweiss	296 Hemsley
Etten	284 Metheny
Lindell	283 Milosevich
Crossetti	280 Garbark
Grimes	274
GIANTS	
Medwick	323 Kerr
Weintraub	319 Mancuso
Ott	299 Hausmann
Treadway	278 Rucker
Reyes	277 Loan
Lombardi	275 Jurgens
Luby	265
DODGERS	
Bolling	365 Bragan
Walker	356 Schultz
Galan	313 Owen
Waner	276 Brown
Bordagaray	270 Stanky
Rosen	268 Koch
Olmo	267

Cubans to Meet Elites

The New York Cubans, unbeaten in the second half of the Negro National League split season with three victories in a row, will meet the Baltimore Elite Giants in a doubleheader Sunday at the Polo Grounds.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.	WHN—1050 Kc.
WEAF—600 Kc.	WNEW—1180 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.	WLIE—1190 Kc.
WJZ—730 Kc.	WQV—1290 Kc.
WNYS—830 Kc.	WEVD—1330 Kc.
WABC—850 Kc.	WNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.	WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—To Be Announced	11:05-WABC—Let's Pretend
WOR—News; Talk; Music	11:30-WEAF—Melody Round-Up
WJZ—On Stage, Everybody	WOR—Hookey Hall
WABC—News; Warren Sweeney	WJZ—Land of the Lost
WMCA—News; Recorded Music	WABC—Fashions in Rations
11:05-WABC—Let's Pretend	WMCA—News; Recorded Music

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News; Consumer Time	1:15-WOR—Rogers Orchestra
WOR—Hello, Mom	WJZ—Transatlantic Quiz
WJZ—Blue Playhouse	WMCA—Health Talk
WABC—Theatre of Today	1:30-WEAF—Carolyn Gilbert, Songs
WMCA—News; Recorded Music	WOR—Lopez Orchestra
12:15-WQXR—Lunch Concert	WJZ—Swing Shift Frolics
12:30-WEAF—Atlantic Spotlight	WABC—Country Journal
WOR—News; Juke Box	WMCA—Dale Belmont, Songs
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Hour	1:45-WEAF—John MacVane, News
WABC—Stars Over Hollywood	WMCA—This Is Our Town
1:00-WEAF—Here's to Youth	
WOR—Business Men's Forum	
WJZ—Report From London	
WABC—Grand Central Station	
WMCA—News; Recorded Music	

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—Army Air Force Band	3:30-WEAF—Fuhrman Orchestra
WOR—McIntyre Orchestra	WOR—Strong Orchestra
WJZ—Women in Blue	WJZ—Eddie Condon Jazz Contest
WABC—Of Men and Books	WABC—Visiting Hour
WMCA—News; Recorded Music	WABC—News Reports
2:15-WABC—Adventures in Science	2:45-WMCA—Front Page Drama
2:30-WEAF—Sports—Grantland Rice	4:00-WEAF—Rupert Hughes, News
WOR—News; Music	WOR—Adrian Rollini Trio
WJZ—Language Quiz	WJZ—Heidt Orchestra
WMCA—Children's Bible Class	
2:55-WQXR—News; Request Music	
3:00-WEAF—Variety Musical	
WOR—This Is Halloran	
WJZ—Army Show, Fort Sheridan	
WABC—Detroit Musicals	
WMCA—News; Novena Service	

From the Press Box

Yanks Retain Slim Hope by Donald Win

by C. E. Dexter

The faint glimmer of hope the Yankees have of winning the pennant was kept alive yesterday when the McCarthy-men brought an end to the ten-game winning streak of the

St. Louis Browns and moved back to a spot "only" 8½ games to the rear of the league-leaders.

The Yanks, behind the eight hit pitching of Atley Donald, set back the Browns 6-1, three of their runs crossing the plate on the wings of a pair of robust homers by Rollie Hemsley in the second inning and Russel Berry in the fifth.

A crowd of 12,048 saw the Yanks batter Brownie pitcher Sig Jacucki steadily until the fifth inning when Derry's homer was followed by singles by Johnny Lindell and Wick Etten. This brought in Al Hollingsworth who was greeted by a single off the bat of Frankie Crossetti and that chased across Lindell with the Yanks' sixth and final run of the game.

The Browns were unable to do anything with Swampy Donald's stuff except for the fourth inning when Paul Christman doubled and Tom Turner singled him home. That was the sum total of their offensive effort off Donald who revealed in the extreme heat of the Stadium.

The Yanks, blazing mad after two consecutive defeats at the upstart Brownies, got off to a fast start in the first inning as Snuffy Stirnweiss tripped to left and scooted in on Herschel Martin's fly. In the next frame Nick Etten singled to center and the Rollie Hemsley belted his fifth homer of the year into the right field stands. Before Jacucki had a chance to compose

himself after this blow, Ossie Grimes chipped in with a triple to left and came in on Donald's single.

Hot Dog Dubiel, originally named Walt, will pitch for the Yanks today and will attempt to even the four games series. . . . Joe McCarthy will throw mean daggers at you if you should dare hint that the Yanks have no chance of winning the flag. "As long as there is a mathematical chance, we cannot be counted out."

The Yanks moved back into a tie for third place with the Detroit Tigers by the victory. But that was before last night's Detroit-Washington game.

We Deliver the Goods

Resourcefulness and bravery of a merchant marine crew in saving their ship, the Deer Lodge, after it was bombed on the Murmansk run, is dramatized on Columbia's We Deliver the Goods Sunday, Aug. 13 (WABC-CBS, 12:05 to 12:30 a.m., EWT, from Hollywood).

Surviving repeated Nazi attacks, the plucky sailors used a mud bank at Murmansk for an improvised dry dock, and utilized timber and canvas for temporary repairs. Despite further bombings, the vessel remained afloat until final repairs were affected and she could once more be put to sea.

Music for the program is provided by the Maritime Service Training Band and Chorus under direction of Lt. Curt Roberts.

Radio Concerts

6-6:55 P.M., WLIE—Great Classics.	8-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony
5:30-6 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Richard Tetley-Kardos, pianist.	Hall.
7-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Master-work Hour of Brahms Music.	8:30-9:30 P.M., WJZ—Boston Pops, Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler conducting.
7:30-8 P.M., WJZ—Rose Hampton, soprano; Igor Gorin, baritone; Mel Henke, pianist; Jay Blackton and	9-9:55 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Goldman Band at Central Park Mall.
	12 P.M. - 1 A.M., WEVD—Symphonic Hour.

WABC—Sampon Parade	WJZ—Spotlight Band
WMCA—News; Western Songs	WABC—Grange Hall
4:15-WEAF—Blues in the Afternoon	9:45-WABC—Saturday Serenade
4:30-WEAF, WOR, WABC—Racing: Travers Stakes at Belmont Park	9:55-WJZ—Short Story
WMCA—Recorded Music	10:00-WEAF—Barry Wood, Songs
4:45-WEAF—Rhythm Workshop	WOR—Royal Gunnison, News
WOR—Dance Orchestra	WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Report From London	WMCA—News; Grange Hall
5:00-WEAF—Your America; Variety	10:15-WOR—Barn Dance Music
WOR—Uncle Don	WABC—Correction Please—Quiz
WJZ—News; Concert Orchestra	10:30-WEAF—Grand Ole Opry, Variety
WABC—Casey, Press Photographer	WJZ—Army Service Forces—Drama
WMCA—News; Recorded Music	WMCA—Frank Kingdom, News
5:15-WOR—Glen Gray Orchestra	10:45-WOR—String Orchestra
5:30-WEAF—Group Orchestra	WABC—To Be Announced
WOR—Castle Orchestra	WMCA—Marine Corps Program
WABC—Mother and Dad	11:00-WEAF—WOR—News; Music
WMCA—News; Sports Talk	WJZ, WABC—News; Music
5:45-WEAF—Curt Massey, Songs	WMCA—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Nancy Martin, Songs	11:05-WJZ—Bruno Shaw, News

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports	7:15-WJZ—Leland Stowe, News
WJZ—Bruno Shaw, News	7:30-WEAF—Ellery Queen Show
WABC—Quincy Howe, News	WOR—News; Arthur Hale
WMCA—News; Monica Lewis, Songs	WJZ—Music America Loves
6:15-WEAF—Hollywood Theatre	WABC—Mrs. Miniver—Play
WOR—Newsreel	WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WJZ—Storyland Theatre	7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WABC—People's Platform	8:00-WEAF—Able's Irish Rose
WMCA—Something for the Girls	WOR—Frank Singiser, News
6:30-WOR—News; Frank Singiser	WABC—Kenny Baker, Tenor
WJZ—Harry Wismer—Sports	WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WMCA—Fighting Words	8:15-WOR—Studio Music
6:45-WEAF—The Art of Living	8:30-WEAF—Author's Playhouse
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax	WOR—The Cisco Kid
WJZ—Leon Henderson, News	WJZ—Boston Pops Orchestra
WABC—The World Today—News	WABC—Inner Sanctum
WMCA—Radio Beam	8:55-WABC—Ned Calmer, News
7:00-WEAF—They Call Me Joe—Play	
WOR—Guess Who?—Quiz	
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad	
WABC—It's Maritime	
WMCA—News; Platterbrains	

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—National Barn Dance	9:15-WQXR—Masterpieces
WOR—Symphony Orchestra	9:30-WEAF—Can You Top This?
WABC—Hit Parade	
WMCA—News; Shoot the Works	

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Literary Lookout

Ah! Nature — Most Beautiful Nature

By Samuel Putnam

Just about a year ago this time, as some of my readers may recall, I wrote a column, expressive of the mood of a moment, in which I had some things to say about Nature that were taken to be uncomplicated, although they were not so intended. The result was, I received a batch of letters more or less gently (some not so gently) chiding me for my seeming callousness to the beauties of the Great Outdoors.

The truth of the matter was I had had an unfortunate experience. Having a book to finish and being under the necessity of combining labor and a vacation, had decided to steer clear of Camp Unity, Camp Beacon, and similar havens where the company and the conversation would be quite too exciting, and instead had hied me to the heart of the Pocanos; and there—just my luck!—had run into a nest of vicious anti-Semites and native fascists, which is something worse, far worse, than wasps or rattlesnakes. I accordingly had given it up as a bad job and had come back to Philadelphia to savor it out. Naturally, I wasn't feeling any too kindly disposed to Old Mother Nature.

This summer, owing to the pile of work on my desk, the difficulties of wartime transportation, and one thing or another, it has been much the same story, except that it wasn't fascists that I ran into, but—Well, supposing I tell you about it.

HEAT THERE TOO
With the mercury soaring in the nineties day after day and the humidity ("it isn't the heat, but—," etc.), hovering like a huge soggy blanket above the City of Brotherly Love, I said to myself: seeing that it isn't all likely that you're going to be able to get away to the country, why not go out and look for a little spot of Nature right here in the city? Why not take along a nice, cool, refreshing volume like that collection of 17th Century poets up there on the shelf, and go find a bit of greensward?

I did; and what happened to me shouldn't happen to a Pegler—or rather it should!

It was, as a matter of fact, Pegler who started this thing. I had read his Poul Enough column in the morning paper and was feeling that way, myself; no amount of orange juice could get the taste out of my mouth. Then, after a few hours of honest but ineffectual toil, I had turned on the radio for the 12 o'clock newscast; and here again it would be my luck to get Boake Carter. This was too much! Reaching for my hat and the 17th Century poets, I dashed out of the

house and down the street to a little spot I knew, or thought I knew.

ON A CLOUD

It wasn't exactly a sylvan nook, but a vacant garbage-littered corner lot. There was, however, a tree or two, and a stone curbing on which to sit and watch the white and Negro children (it was a mixed neighborhood) as they violated the city ordinance by bathing in the spray of a fire-hydrant. This was my gurgling brook, and perhaps I could imagine—if my imagination was strong enough—that these scrawny-limbed youngsters were nymphs or water-sprites. The shade of the somewhat sclerotic elm was comforting, and there at my elbow was a tiny plot of grass, so bright and soothingly green—that particular shade of green should have warned me, and I also failed to note that the woodland vine rambling along the base of the curb was a three-leaved one!

So, took out the poets and turned to my favorite, Robert Herrick. Gather ye rose-buds while ye may:

Old Time is still a-flying . . .
Entranced with the rhythm and the pastoral imagery, I forgot all about the heat, the humidity, the Peglers, Carters, and the street car "strike." Absent-mindedly, I dallied with a leaf; it seemed so appropriate, reading Herrick with a sprig of foliage in your hand. The "brook" gurgled on and the "sprites" danced and shouted. Maybe it was a roundelay, but the words, I am sure, were such as Herrick never heard.

DOWN TO EARTH

You'll pardon me at this point if I take time out—for a little earnest scratching. For that lovely green leaf I plucked was poison ivy, nothing else. I told you it should happen to a Pegler!

I'm not against Nature, no; but from now on, if you don't mind, I'm going to commune with her through the poets, on the fire-escape. It's safer that way.

And this same flower that smiles today,

Tomorrow will be dying.
Who's doing the dying, anyway? I don't know about the flower, but—pardon me while I scratch!
If I had only got there tomorrow instead of today!

Meanwhile, bring on your nature poets. I need them, and how!

Press Fund Drive:

Previously reported\$115.00

Hillcrest Guests20.00

Sam and Ida5.00

Total\$140.00

Plan Aid to French Musicians

To help rebuild the musical culture of France after the war, Leon Leonard, the conductor, is organizing a group of musicians who were graduated with him from the Paris Conservatory of Music in 1918. The alumni group includes many now-famous names such as pianist-conductor Jose Iturbi, Robert Casadesus and many members of the Philharmonic, Boston and NBC Symphony orchestras.

Mr. Leonard plans a concert by the group to establish a scholarship fund at the Paris Conservatory so that talented French musicians, impoverished by the war, may continue their studies.

Eleanor Steber, Metropolitan Opera soprano, returns to her native Wheeling West Va., Tuesday, Aug. 15 for the city's fifth annual celebration of "Eleanor Steber Day." Inaugurated in 1940 to honor Miss Steber's winning of the Metropolitan Additions of the Air, "Eleanor Steber Day" has become

an important civic and cultural event in Wheeling, and has been employed to aid war bond drives and charitable campaigns. This year, Miss Steber will sing in costume for the first time in Wheeling and will offer arias in the gowns of Violetta in La Traviata, the Countess Almaviva in The Marriage of Figaro and Marguerite in Faust. She will also sing a group of favorite radio songs as requested by the audience.

Immediately following the Wheeling concert Miss Steber will leave for Kent, Ohio, where she will give a recital on Aug. 17 at Kent State University.

Andre Mertens, director of the South American and Mexican Division of Columbia Concerts, has arrived in Mexico City on the first leg of his two and a half months business tour of Latin America. He will remain in the Mexican capital for about three weeks arranging engagements for American artists with the prominent Mexican impresario, Ernesto Quesada.

Seamen's Story in Comic Strip

A pioneering venture by an American trade union in the comic strip field was announced today by the National Union, CIO. The union disclosed it has reprinted and begun the distribution of a quarter million of a 4-color comic which portrays the contribution of American merchant seamen to the war effort.

Over 100,000 copies already are being distributed by The Pilot, official organ of the NMU, and the union's 50 branch halls throughout the country. Copies also are being sent to CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, as well as government officials, shipping companies, libraries and other groups.

Entitled Heroes in Dungarees,

the exciting story is spread over eight pages and depicts the improvement of conditions and safety measures in the merchant marine since the advent of the NMU and dramatically picture the role of seamen in delivering the goods to the fighting fronts.

CAPTAIN MULZAC'S STORY

A page is devoted to the elimination by the union of discrimination on all contract vessels. The streamlined tale of Captain Hugh Mulzac, first Negro skipper to command a Liberty ship in this war, is also told. The back cover, added by the union when it ordered the reprints, contains a panel with the pledge adopted at its fourth national convention. It reads:

"PLEDGE TO OUR SHIPMATES WHO HAVE DIED IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AGAINST FASCISM"

"We take this solemn oath . . . We will continue your struggle. We will never rest until the cause for which you died has triumphed. We will keep 'em sailing in your hallowed spirit—the spirit of free men who never have and never will bend the knee to fascist slavery."

The comic was reprinted from the September issue of Comic Cavalcade, which has a national circulation of 400,000. Permission was granted the union by the copyright, the Gainlee Publishing Company, 325 Lafayette Street, New York.

MOVIES

Jack Dalton Rides Again!

By FRANK ANTICO

Hail the Conquering Hero has all the long earmarks of a Preston Sturges comedy, sizzling with zip and zowie and taking you and its characters for a bumpy, fun-strewn ride. Though it does not rock with laughter, it will shake up even the most grim-visaged countenance into softer contours.

The Sturges technique is by this time as obvious as travel pasters on a suitcase. First, you pick a subject whose sanctity render it inviolate to the thrusts of common derision. Then, you charge in with brass bands and a big mob of strange characters and funny names and daffy dialogue and firecracker speechmaking. And you pour into the mish-mash a health portion of life-saving sentiment. And finally you mount the whole shebang on a gaudy carousel, whip it up into a fast trot—and if the sanctities can't hold their seats, who would be fool enough to whip the wooden horses?

The formula is surefire, and in this instance Sturges' cunning has reached the ultimate in confidence: his lance is tilted at a trio of holinesses; the mother, the hero and the Marine Corps. Shrewdly, he has rendered the tip of his lance broad, in order that it might not penetrate too deep. The result is that nobody bleeds and practically everybody is tickled.

A SIMPLE STORY

The story is simple and lends itself naturally to burlesque. The "hero," in a vain effort to emulate the deeds of his courageous father, a Marine sergeant in World War I, receives a medical discharge from the corps after one month, because of chronic hay fever. Unable to bring himself to face his mother with his running-nose defeat, he finds himself suddenly lifted up in the brawny arms of six mighty Guadalcanal-toughened Marines. They deck him out in a be-medalled uniform, rush him back to his home town and into a giant celebration (4 bands) by the hero-worshipping townspeople, get him nominated for mayor on a reform ticket, whip the turgid town into a tempest of politics, and give a fairly adequate understanding of why the J's anner couldn't hold Guadalcanal very long.

As you experienced movie-goers have so wisely foreseen, the "hero" drops the quotation marks along about the end of the picture, wins his girl, becomes the mayor, is his mama's bestest little boy, and up-

Hail The Conquering Hero, a Paramount Picture, written and directed by Preston Sturges, with Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines, William Demarest, Bill Edwards, Franklin Pangborn, Raymond Walbur, Freddie Steele, Georgia Crane. At the Paramount.

holds the highest traditions of the "Semper Fidelis" sons of Uncle Sam. Somewhere on that Coney Island Whip of a road which the film travels, the mortgage to mom's house is burnt up by a grateful citizenry, the blimpy mayor's gas escapes emitting sounds worthy of a fence-straddling alley-cat, and his honor's rich young son (who has hay fever too but resembles our true young hero in no other respect) gets his engagement ring (whose carat seemed darned small to us) back from the heroine, who calls the hero "stupid" six times and kisses him quite convincingly for his blessed stupidity. Eddie Bracken, as the over-powered hero, rolls 'em right down the alley, using a round-eyed and round-mouthed series of expressions to good advantage.

Saturday Calendar

At the Stadium—Alec Templeton, piano—Schubert's Overture, Rosamunde; Mozart's Concerto for piano and orchestra, No. 27 in B flat; Strauss' Don Juan; Phillips' Court House Square; group of improvisations for piano; Copland's Billy the Kid.

At Prospect Park—Wagner's Grand March, from Tannhauser; Beethoven's Overture to Egmont; Handel's Water Music Suite; excerpts from Bizet's Carmen; Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture; other works by Rogers, Gilere, Goldman, Offenbach.

Screen Guild Players

Edward Everett Horton and Mary Astor co-star in a radio adaptation of the famous play and movie The Nervous Wreck on the Screen Guild players program over CBS Monday, Aug. 14 (WABC-CBS, 10 to 10:30 p.m. EWT. from Hollywood).

CONCERT

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Late Bulletins

FDR Visits Base in Aleutians

AN ALEUTIAN ISLAND BASE, Aug. 3 (Delayed) (UP).—President Roosevelt visited this island stronghold in the Aleutians today and said strong military bases must be maintained in the Aleutians to bar future generations of Japanese from attacking the United States.

Churchill Makes Italy Trip

ROME, Aug. 11 (UP).—Prime Minister Churchill, making his second appearance within a week in a major European battle area, has arrived in Italy, it was announced from Allied headquarters tonight.

Only last Monday, the Prime Minister was in France with Allied commanders directing the campaign through Brittany toward Paris.

Harbor Explosion Shakes Hoboken

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 11 (UP).—A tremendous explosion, followed by a series of lesser blasts, shook the harbor area off Hoboken tonight and a short time later a raging fire, visible for several miles, broke out on the pier of the Pan-Atlantic line.

96 Yesterday Set All Time Record for Aug. 11

The hottest Aug. 11 on record put New Yorkers through the wringer yesterday. At 3:30 p.m. the mercury reached 96 degrees. Scattered showers today may bring some relief from the heat wave which topped the previous Aug. 11 high of 95 recorded in 1900. Last Friday it was three-tenths of a degree hotter—96.3.

Advance 2 Miles Along Adriatic

ROME, Aug. 11 (UP).—Eighth Army Italian troops on the Adriatic front, advancing two miles on a six-mile front against fierce German resistance, have pushed the Nazis to the north bank of the Cesano River and seized two high points overlooking the river valley and three nearby towns.

Polish troops rolled up all but a few minor enemy resistance pockets south of the river and seized the towns of Scapezano Monterado and Corinaldo.

Japanese Push Back Into Leiyang

CHUNGKING, Aug. 11 (UP).—The Japanese, throwing in heavy reinforcements, have blasted their way back into Leiyang, 40 miles south of Hengyang, in a renewal of their drive south along the Hunan Province stretch of the Canton-Hankow railway, the Chinese high command revealed today.

French Partisans Take Towns

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UP).—French Forces of the Interior reported today in an official communique that they had captured the Breton town of Hennebont, and had been in control of Huelgoat for 48 hours, while from Swiss sources came reports that Vichy had taken on the appearance of a city under siege.

The FFI communique asserted that some German resistance remained in Huelgoat. It added that the patriots, in capturing the village of Quimper, had killed or captured the German garrison of 2,000 men using only rifles and machine-guns.

Army Bombers Pound Volcanics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UP).—Army heavy bombers hit Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands near Japan on Wednesday, starting fires with 47 tons of bombs on the airfield and adjacent installations, the Navy revealed today.

A Pacific Fleet announcement reported that several enemy fighters attempted to intercept the American force but did no damage. Anti-aircraft fire caused minor damage to three of the raiders.

Meanwhile, more than 100 Marine fighters and dive bombers attacked Mill Atoll in the Marshall Islands, on the same day.

Blast Nazi Rail, Fuel, Sub Targets

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 11 (UP).—Nearly a score of American and British aerial task forces totaling some 2,500 bombers and fighters today blasted Nazi rail, fuel, and U-boat installations from southwestern France to the German and Belgian borders.

ALP Names McNally, Levy For Supreme Court Posts

The American Labor Party last night nominated James B. McNally, U.S. District Attorney of the Southern District as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. The party's First Judicial District convention held at Concourse Plaza, Bronx, also named for the Supreme Court Irving L. Levy, former assistant corporation counsel.

Hyman Glickstein, New York Attorney, was named as ALP candidate for justice of the Court of

General Sessions to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge John L. Freschi. Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shintag and Julius Miller were named for reelection. McNally, Levy, Shintag, Miller were nominated at a Democratic convention the night before. The Democrats nominated Francis L. Valente nephew of Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente, for the Court of General Sessions.

Daily Worker

New York, Saturday, August 12, 1944



President Roosevelt, wearing a Panama hat and dark glasses, watches camouflaged Yanks maneuver at an Army jungle camp in Hawaii. The President witnessed the exercises during his Pacific inspection and conference trip. In the car next to the President is Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Col. William Saffarans with camouflaged suit at right, commander of the maneuvers, is explaining their meaning and purpose.

The Veteran Commander

THE NEW ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY

THINGS have happened on the European front which are perhaps even more portentous than the swift and victorious advance of American troops in the Paris-Orleans direction.

Gen. Eisenhower has transferred his headquarters from Britain to the Continent. This means that the Battle of France has begun in earnest.

All Allied airborne forces have been merged into one unit (paratroops, glider troops and all their flying personnel and apparatus, ground troops, etc.) under the command of Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, former commander of the U. S. Ninth Air Force.

This reorganization is the direct result of the observation of German (even if partial) disintegration. This air army will probably be employed as a strategic unit for aerial landings on a large scale. The experience of the war has shown that such landings are not possible when the enemy is strong and "monolithic." The Germans in France are neither, as the course of the battles plainly shows. Their right flank north of Domfront still battles with extreme stubbornness and effectiveness, but the left flank has disintegrated.

We don't know where our advance elements are. Our own Supreme H.Q. probably often does not know for hours what town or place has been taken. The Germans in many cases do not know where our troops are and it is not for the Allied Command to tip them off. Thus rumors become rife. They should be taken with reservations. It has been reported unofficially that we had reached Chartres, Chateaudun and Tours. As a matter of fact, we don't know. All we know is that the Battle of France in its initial stage is going better than anybody could have dreamed.

However, German resistance has hardened at the Brittany ports. It is entirely possible that this impression is only relative and due to the first unofficial and entirely erroneous reports of last week which made it appear that we were

already practically inside Brest, Lorient, St. Nazaire.

The facts did not bear out these rumors.

AS FAR as the Eastern Front is concerned, the headlines for two days have been screaming that the Battle of Warsaw was "on again." This does not appear to be the case at all. As we pointed out before, Marshal Rokossovsky is beginning (only beginning) to develop a flanking movement which might take his main forces AWAY from Warsaw for awhile.

His movement appears to be aimed at Vyshkov and Pultusk (on the Bug and Narev, respectively) while Gen. Zakharov on his right is aiming at Lomzha and Ostrolenka. This is a long range flanking maneuver which might not affect the course of the fighting near Warsaw for some days.

On the border of East Prussia, Cherniakhovsky is still battling successfully against terrific German counterblows. One can judge of their severity by the fact that in the Vilkovishki sector alone 100 German tanks were destroyed or crippled in one day of fighting. Cherniakhovsky's right is creeping down the Neman toward Tilsit, in conjunction with Bagration's left which is advancing on the same objective from captured Rossiany.

The trap around Gen. Lindemann's Army Group in the Baltic has been further tightened by the capture of the junction of Ekabpils on the Dvina.

Marshal Konev is stabbing ever deeper into the rear of the German central group and is reaching for Kielce, Ostrovets and Sandomir (please forget about Cracow for awhile—it is Sandomir, Yendzheyev, Kielce, Pinchov and Scazisko that we want right now).

AMERICAN "Superfortresses" have raided Nagasaki in Japan and the oil refineries at Palembang, in Sumatra. The huge bombers made a record round trip of 3,600 miles from a new secret base.

PINKY RANKIN

